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Festive Season

Artist—Mukul Dey.

Krishna Hutheesing Introduces India To America

(See Page 3)

THE NUPTIAL NIGHT

'You never know—we might just be lucky"

An enchanting story of the nuances of a young bride's heart oscillating in fear and hope, pain and joy between the past and the future.

By V. Balasubramanian

THE YOUNG MOON SEEMED BUT A STRAY WAIF IN ALL THAT VAST EXPANSE OF THE SKY. IT WAS A VERY YOUNG MOON THAT NIGHT.

Nor were they much older, the boy and the girl in that bridal chamber, into which the young moon peeped. In the faint glow of her immature rays, they too seemed as young. They were very young.

It was their wedding night. His and Hers. But she seemed to be unaware of it. Aware of nothing else, either. She was behaving strangely, disturbingly; this girl, who had that day become his wife. More than an hour had passed since that boisterous crowd of friends and relatives had gone, leaving them to themselves, with thinly veiled jokes and innuendos. He had shut the door after them and gone eagerly to that armchair by the corner window, where she was reclining.

He had gone to her, expecting to meet in her a tremulous, quivering femininity; trembling, perhaps; a little shrinking even. He did not find that. Instead, he was confronted with a hard, cold immobility; an utter remoteness. His immediate reaction was to try to carry it off by acting the aggressive male. But she had stopped all that by one final protest; with a single gesture, without a single word.

Later, he had tried subtler tactics But, his endearments seemed to fall on deaf ears. His most poetic flights might as well not have been made for all the impression they had on her. He took great pains with his caresses He put all his imagination into them All the knowledge, genuine and spurious, which bright-jacketed books had tried to impart to him. It was all futile. No answering warmth sprang in her flesh. No quivering of the limbs or fluttering of the eye-lids. The lines of her mouth still remained hard and set. Her eyes strayed looked up in that far-away look.

It could not go on like that for ever. The endearments began to stick in his throat, the caresses died away in the middle. He was holding her foot in his hands. Its smallness, its softness, its strangeness were somehow oddly satisfying. And, then, he felt it jerk away. A great weariness came upon him and it was not without relief that he retreated to the other end of the room and sank into the bridal bed.

No pain ever exhausts itself. He was restless again. He sat up among the cushions. The bed became distasteful. Its white, unruffled roominess seemed to mock at him and make fun of his frustration. Petulantly, he chucked away the sheets. He became angry, completely, ragingly angry. H shouted at her and when she showed no signs that she heard him, he picked up a pillow and heaved it at her. But, she still sat motionless and far-away, not carying even to dodge the missile. The pillow struck at the window, just above her head and slithered down, coming to rest on her lap. She made no attempt to remove it and it lay there.

Suddenly, he ceased to be angry He was afraid. He loved her, although their marriage had been of the conventionally arranged type; the boy viewed the girl on an appointed occasion and gave his consent for the marriage. He had loved her from th moment a couple of elderly women half-pushed a sweet, young thing in to the hall, where he and his father and the usual host of relatives were waiting for the prospective bride t present herself. He had kept loving her from that time to this. But—horrible doubts began to assail him—did she love him? Was it because she did not love him—loved another perhaps—that she was behaving so oddly in the bridal chamber that night? Was that why she had with drawn herself so completely from him

In sheer panic, his mind groped about blindly, desperately for moorings. It searched feverishly into the memories of that day for any tit-bit of seeming inconsequence when it happened, of vital significance now for reassurance, nay, for very exist ence.

* * *

It had been an exciting day, ever since it dawned. Or, rather even before it did. For, they had woken him up at some unearthly hour and bidden him ge ready. Then the priests came and began to put him through the elaborate, interminable routine of the ritual. It was not without interest at the outset. The sonorous chanting of the priests had an imposing music of its own. He even made an attempt to follow the meaning of the MANTRAS, but gave it up early when he found his half-forgotten high school acquaintance with the Sanskrit language far too inadequate for the purpose. And soon the ceremonial began to bore him. Irritate him even. For the smoke from the sacred fire annoyed his eyes and throat; the incantations which the priests made him repeat endlessly after them and the monotonous repetition of gestures which they made him perform became wearisome. His thoughts wandered away from the priests and their prayers. Away and towards matters more material. Which meant her.

Or, rather the contemplation of her. For she did not come until a later stage in the ceremonial. And when she did, oh! how good it was to be alive. And to be her bridegroom was very heaven! Moving like a dove in a dream, despite the cumbersome newness and heaviness of her gold-threaded robes, she nestled into place on his right. With her came the fragrance of the jasmine blossoms in her hair and the light of the laughter in her eyes. He felt carried away by the tide of her presence into the deep pools of her being and the rest of the world became as nothing.

It was the rude noise of youngsters laughing and shouting, which at last broke the spell and brought him back to a sense of his surroundings. Some mischievous kids were pointing to him and saying, "Look at out bridegroom. What an avaricious man he is! He is looking at his wife as a cat would at cream", and addressing him, they pleaded with mock seriousness, "Don't devour her, please". The sallies provoked loud guffaws from the people about and even the priests paused in their recitations to enjoy the joke. All seemed to find it mighty good fun. All that was, but he. For he had not relished the intrusion on his enchantment. A crowd of ill-mannered youngsters, obstrusive, inopportune mischief-makers, the whole lot of them. And he frowned at them. Or, rather, almost frowned.

For, just then, he felt a gentle nudging. Had she done that? She seemed to have moved closer. With a healthy respect for the youngsters' prying, he looked at her stealthily, side-long, out of the corners of his eyes. Fingers, rosy smooth, crept out of the folds of her saree, lingered on his arm for an instant, pinched faintly, fondly and were gone. He looked up to see her smile as if at the thought of some sweet secret. It was wonderful how that smile changed everything. All at once he could see the fun in the youngsters' teasing and the point of their jokes. Turning to them, he said softly, "The cat can't help it—the cream is so lovely"! She too heard and blushed. It was HIS fingers, then which did the surreptitious pinching.

* * *

He clung to the memory of that episode. It was his shield against the assault of hateful misgivings. No, no, this had not been an enforced marriage for her. Her people had assured him that her consent had been freely and fully given. And he told and retold himself that there was bound to be some other explanation for her strange behaviour. It would not be that he had been thrust upon her. But, his dark fears would persist and he fell back again upon the recollection of the day's events to gain reassurance from some word or act of hers.

* * *

It was nearly noon and the ceremonial had reached an advanced stage. The holy knot, which made them husband and wife, had been tied. But a few more rites had still to be gone through, before they could be well and truly married in the eyes of the gods and according to the writ of the SHASTRAS. One of those rites was the 'bath of purification'. A new brass vessel full of water had been kept beside the sacred fire throughout the ceremony. The water in that vessel, sanctified by the mantras, had to be poured on the bride by the bridegroom, so that she could be purified and become eligible spiritually for the status of a Hindu wife. All was ready for the ceremony. He stood before her, with her kneeling so that her brow almost touched his feet. A priest took up the vessel of water, removed the coconut and the mango leaves from its top and handed it to him. The priests took up their chanting. But, he found that he could not go on with it. As she—his queen, his goddess—knelt before him with bowed head as if he were her lord and master, a great tenderness welled up in him for her. He felt an immense solicitude for that kneeling femininity, so small and slender, so completely defenceless, so very precious. It seemed an ungracious gesture, a churlish act, a gross perversion of all his feelings for her to throw water on her. For, that was not what his being wanted to do. Instead, he longed to kneel down beside her, gather her in his arms and let her lovely head, its braids unspoilt by any drenching, fall softly against his bosom. With the vessel in his hands, he stood bemused.

The priests were getting impatient. The auspicious moment was passing. And, what was it that his sharp-tongued sister saying? "Brother dear, do not think you are the only one to ever get married. She is not a lump of sugar, your precious wife. The water will not dissolve her." At that they all laughed, some even sneered, that unfeeling, unimaginative crowd. And his mother, feeling embarrassed spoke to him rather curtly. "No need to give such a public demonstration of your consideration for your wife. This is the short, sure way to becoming hen-pecked. Don't make a fool of yourself, boy. And now, get on with the ceremony." And, while he still hesitated, it was she, who knelt before him, who moved and acted. She raised her hands and gently drew his hands down so that the vessel tilted and the water poured over her upturned face. At that time, as he looked into her eyes and mutely asked her to forgive him for the drenching, he found her eyes tender for his love of her—and, yes—for her love of him.

* * *

No, he could not have made a mistake then. It was his present fears, which were mistaken. She loved him, she did care for him. During every moment of all the time she had sat with him at the ceremonial rites that day, he had been sure of that. Why there was she behaving so queely? Why was she denying herself to him? Even denying his very presence in that room? The ways of women were said to be strange. This girl's ways, certainly, were passing strange. And not for the first time, either. Why, how very oddly, even violently, she had behaved that afternoon, when all he did was to attempt a harmless, husbandly kiss?

It all began quite idyllically, without a suggestion of the subsequent storm. She had brought him his coffee. There was nobody else about and both were feeling rather embarrassed, for it was the first time they had found themselves together alone. But, neither of them was in a hurry to part and as she lingered self-consciously, she mumbled something about the sugar in his coffee. That gave him an opportunity, for he had become somewhat bold by then. He pretended that he could not hear her, suggested that she should come nearer. She moved towards him, timidly, hesitantly. And, then, something came over him. He half-rose and pulled her down to him. At once he felt her change. She went hard and rigid in his hands. Some instinct made him let go of her. But the mischief had been done. Gone was the gentleness and timidity. He was appalled at the cold fury of the woman before him. She gave him a look of infinite contempt and when she spoke, her voice hurt him as much as her words "You could not wait for your pound of flesh," she said. "You had to snatch it the first time you got a chance." And before he could anything, or do anything, she had gone.

He was very much upset by what had happened. So worried was he that he had gone to his cousin then and there for guidance. That cousin was only a couple of years older than he and unmarried. But for all that, he was no novice in the art of love, or so he said. It seemed, moreover, that his amatory experiences had largely been with girls, who were inexperienced; inexperienced, that is till he came upon them. And, so, the cousin appeared to be a competent expert to go to in his trouble. And the cousin was expansive and helpful. Expansive about episodes in his love-life, which he claimed were somehow relevant to the matter under discussion. Helpful, as in spite of his exaggerations, he really did not know a good deal. He explained how those adolescent girls were sensitive, high-strung, unpredictable; dwelt on the querks and the quinks and the more deep-lying complexes, which swayed them in their virginal encounters with the other sex; suggested that a woman's nature had to fight deep battles with itself, before it would surrender its essential privacy to man;

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In this, the third instalment of her travelogue, Krishna Hutheesing begins her lecture tour of the States. That indeed was the principle purpose of her visit and she narrates here the varied experiences she had during her coast-to coast intinerary.

The Americans evinced keen interest in India, though many questions asked were silly in the extreme. Sample: "What will you do with the animals when the British leave?" Mrs. Hutheesing was too polite to retort that they would be shipped to America in the modern version of "Mayflower"!

Anyway the tour proved a roaring success and Krishna had, in fact, to book her husband Raja, too, on the programme! Smart, was n't it?

Now read on.....

Krishna Hutheesing INTRODUCES INDIA TO AMERICA

We spent over a fortnight in New York befor we started on the lecture tour.

The first week I did not like New York very much. It overwhelmed me and the constant bustle of the city was very tiring. But gradually it grew on one and when I get used to rushing around and was able to find my way about the maze o roads. I started to like New York.

It is remarkable in many ways. It seems to have everything, from representatives of every nation who assemble there to food o every type which s available in th hundreds of restaurants scattered all over the city. There seems to be nothing in the way of food or other articles that New York cannot cater to. But life is terribly expensive and few visitors who go here are able to avail themselves of all that New York has to offer because of the high cost of living.

Helpful Hint:

Soon after we arrived in New York we met an old friend of ours, Louis Fischer. Also his wife whom I had read about in his book 'Men and Politics' but had not met before. Both Ra a and I liked her enormously She is a charming person, quiet and unassuming with a very restfu personality. She also lectures and, finding me a little nervous regarding the tour, she gave me some tips which were most helpful. The way n which she put things to me gave me courage and I was grateful to her. We regret ed very much not being able to see more of her than we did. When we returned from our tour she was still on hers so I could not meet her before I left

Some other interesting people we met were a woman professor of Anthropology at the Columbia University Dr. Rene Weltfish who had just recently received a medal of merit for her work on Anthropology Then there was a lady who belonged to the first 400 amilies in America and could trace her ancestors back to the Mayflower. We met a famous lawyer and his wife. They entertained us severa times and we met many interesting people in their home, artists, politicians, businessmen and learned professors.

A Devoted Couple

We met Fritz Kreisler and his wife Harriet who is supposed to be the most outspoken woman in the States as well as the most disliked. I liked her frankness even though t was verging on rudeness at times. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kreisler are 74 years of age. He is a grand old man, simple as only a truly great person can be, kindly and generous to a fault. She is a little aggressive bossy very talkative but obviously has a heart of gold. Life was not easy for the Kreislers in their youth. It was a tough struggle for existence and recognition. Had it not been for Harriet Kreisler's faith in her husband as well as her unflagging energy and optimism, fritz might have remained an unknown struggling musician all the days of his life.

They faced many disappointments and stark poverty was their companion for many a weary year before Kreisler rose to ame. His success like that of a great many famous men is due greatly to his wife who always remained in the background and practically unknown. It is never easy to be the wife of a great man, to cater to his whims, to understand all his difficult moods and never to ose faith in him, or let him ose aith in himself in his moments of despair. Some women like Harriet Kreisler have played their role with grace, dignity and courage and the laurels should go to them also. But the world has a way of ignoring those who do not push themselves forward and few get to know such people

Pearl Buck

We met Richard Walsh of the John Day Co. my publisher, whom we liked at first sight. His kindly face radiates friendliness and warmth and one gathers the impression that he will make a good friend His wife, better known as Pear Buck—the famous author—is a quiet reserved type whom takes some time to get to know Amongst others whom we met was Congressman Emmanuel Celler, a staunch friend of India and her cause. It was due to his unceasing efforts along with other Indians in the states that the Indian Immigration Bill was passed. A charming personality with whom we became good friends was Mrs. Rita Halle Kleeman, an author and Vice President of the P.E.N. She is a very elegant and refined person and both she and her husband were exceedingly nice to us. Mrs. Kleeman gave a tea one day to Rebecca West and there we met many well known authors and publishers at her house.

Lecture Tour Begins

After quite a busy fortnight we started on the lecture tour. From New York we first went to Detroit where I was to speak at the Edison Club, a woman's club with a very large membership. I was a little nervous about it as I had spoken very rarely in India and did not fancy myself as an orater. I knew nothing about American audiences so felt ill at ease. About half an hour beofre the lecture two young women came to escort us and Raja and I went with them to the club auditorium. It was packed to everflowing and I felt even more nervous than before

Fortunately we were not taken up to the platform immediately but sat in the front row with the audience. The President of the club who had met us at the entrance brought others to be introduced to us. We sat and chatted and their friendliness put me a little more at ease. Then the proceedings started. The secretary read out the report of the club's monthly activities, names of new members were announced and a few other details were gone nto. Then the president introduced me to the audience and welcomed me in their midst. I then walked up to the platform to address the gathering.

Spate Of Questions

The platform was brightly lit up while all other lights were dimmed For a few minutes I felt quite shaky but the sea of faces before me seemed so sympathetic and kind that I was soon completely at ease and spoke for an hour. After the ecture question were asked some apropos of the ecture itself, some quite besides the point. But I sensed an eagerness amongst the people to know more about India Question after question was asked.

Does the caste system still prevail all over India?" "Do women weathe veil"? "Are there child marri ages"? "What will you do when the British leave?" 'Won' Russia step in?

And a hundred other questions. Though only half an hour was allotted to questions The people were always willing to continue longer. Sometimes the president allowed it. sometimes not.

After the meeting broke up a small crowd surrounded us to shake hands and to say how much they enjoyed the lecture and hoped to meet u again. Many people asked f s or autographs and all the time they kept on asking more questions. One question that was quite requently asked was, what would the fate of missionaries be after the British left! It was almost 11 p.m. before we could leave and then we had to hurry to catch the train at midnight to the next engagement. The President and sponsors saw us off and as soon as I got into our compartment, I collapsed through sheer fatigue.

Negro Association Meeting

The next halt was Chicago where there were two engagements two days running. One was at a Women's Club and the other at a Negro Association. The former was held in the morning at the Congress Hotel. Women members were allowed to bring their husbands and friends as guests. First there was a lunch and then I spoke. After I had finished, someone from the audience asked if Raja would say a few words also, which he did and people liked him.

The second engagement under the auspices of the Negro Association was held in a school auditorium and

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Passports Without Pain

Informal Papers Sometimes Serve Better Than Official Documents

By Grahame Coverdale

In a white building in Geneva, a few score men are now hammering out the details which will make your holidays abroad much simpler in the future. If you have travelled much (other than in uniform) during the last two years, you will probably say that it's about time.

There are experts from each of the United Nations, nearly 100 major "travel consultants", who are working out the preparations for a world conference on passport and frontier formalities. What they decide, and how they decide it, will do a lot to govern how much or how little inconvenience you have when you travel abroad during the coming years.

They have been brought together because thousands of men and women who have never before left their own countries, will be doing so for business or pleasure for the first time during the next few years.

A Step Back

If you are British, you will find that the Government has already done quite a lot to help you. During the last few years I have travelled in more than a dozen countries in Europe alone—and crossed more than 100 frontiers—and I only wish that the regulations now in force had been brought in a couple of years earlier.

Today, any man or woman can get his or her passport at the local Labour Exchange in a matter of days; what is more, he or she is already able to go, without any further formality as getting a visa, to France, Belgium, Luxemburg, Denmark or Norway. In addition, two-country agreements which will give travel facilities "without let or hindrance" to anyone with a British passport are being negotiated with other countries including Switzerland and Italy.

This is not, as might first be thought, a step forward, but merely a step back to the "good old days" when passports were neither demanded nor presented.

Immediately before 1914, a man could travel across most of Europe without either passport or visa, and it is ironic that the real difficulties only came in the age of air travel which makes movement so much easier. The one exception in those early days—and it is very similar today—was Russia; so much so, that in 1911 the United States abrogated a Treaty with the Imperial Government on account of the strict passport formalities which it insisted must be observed.

First In France

For hundreds of years men had moved about Europe, across international frontiers, without any real need for passports. They could carry them or their equivalents, if they wanted; but until the nineteenth century, it was better treatment at the inn, first call on courier horses, and the right of instant admission to an ambassador, which passports brought, rather than right of passage through a country.

The French were the first to introduce passports, with the Committee of Public Safety bringing in, immediately after the start of the Revolution, what we should now call a defence regulation but which was, in fact, the passport as we know it today.

The example, bad though it was, was followed, and by 1810 only Great Britain and Scandinavia had failed to introduce something similar. Those regulations lasted only for a few years, and during the long Victorian peace were gradually abolished and disregarded. It was only when the traveller entered the Balkans, Russia, Turkey, or the Austro-Hungarian Empire that he really did have to bother about passport formalities; almost exactly, strangely enough, the same area where he is likely to meet trouble today.

Both the Middle East countries and the United States regarded passports as letters of introduction and the Japanese, who introduced them in 1858 had the common sense to abolish them forty years later.

Series Of Conferences

The first world war altered all that.

So great was the mass of documents, permits, passports and visas that had to be carried by the average traveller immediately after it, that one of the first acts of the League of Nations was the calling of a conference on Passports, Customs Formalities and Through Tickets, which met at Paris in 1920 to discuss possible reforms. Another Conference met at Geneva six years later, but in spite of the fact that 30 countries agreed to consider the proposed reforms, travellers still needed a big pocket for travel papers alone.

At the end of the latest war it was just as bad with the exception, that is of the first few golden months, when most of the passport controls in Western Europe seemed to go unobserved.

In the first joy of peace, almost anything that looked like a permit to cross a frontier was good enough, largely due to the dozens of different permits temporarily used by allied and near-allied prisoners-of-war, concentration camp refugees, and displaced persons.

That changed very quickly, and today it is advisable to get, before setting out, every rubber stamp you stand in even the remotest chance of needing.

The one exception, at least a few months ago, was the queer case of the French Zones of Germany and Austria, where a smile and a friendly word seemed to be all that was needed.

Easiest In London

Visas are obtained in London from the Embassies, or in some cases the Consulate of the country concerned. It is, as a matter of interest, invariably quicker to get them at the London Embassies than anywhere else in Europe—I was recently threatened in Paris with a fortnight's wait for an Italian visa.

For the British Zone of Germany or Austria, what was previously called a Military Entry Permit, and is now a visa, has to be obtained from the Control Office in London or its representative in Paris; London, again, is far quicker, and in either case you must present a good reason for your journey. Only the French have really made up their minds that parts of their Occupation Zones have the advantages of holiday areas which can be put down on the credit side of the reparations bill.

Two words of advice. First, always get your passport stamped when it should be stamped, even if the officials cheerfully wave you past. I was going to Austria for tea one afternoon recently and hurried on to the local train without getting my passport stamped by the Swiss; when I arrived at Foldkirch, across the frontier in Austria, the French were all

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Between Ourselves

Music hath charms to soothe the savage breast.

At least the musicians have always claimed this virtue though nobody has bothered to verify it by a Gallup Poll among the savages—not all of whom reside in jungles!

It appears, however, that music can in fact do more than sooth savage breasts. It can cure the sick bodies of even civilized beings. Sound vibrations are being used in nervous cases and also to alleviate actual physical suffering. This science is called "Phono-Theraphy" and it appears to be pretty well advanced. In this connection we have received the following letter from Reader Krishnaswami.

★

Phono-Therapy

"It was some years ago that an article appeared in the Sunday Statesman' on the subject: Phono-Therapy: A Science-Art', dealing with the Science-Art of curing or alleviating suffering by means of sound vibrations. The author of the article, Tandra Devi (Miss Maud McCarthy) was stated to be a violinist of high rank, acclaimed by the highest critics of Europe and America .She then became the pioneer of Indian Music in Europe. From 1906, she carried on researches in sound-vibration, and these culminated in a series of remarkable cures. At the time of writing the article, however, she was stated to be not practising phonotherapy, being engaged in research, in teaching and in work for the arts and crafts of India where she was making her home.

The author says in her article that 'Indian musical theory is full of indirect allusions to it.' Evidently she refers to the wonderful powers attributed in music literatures to various ragas. She further says: "There is nothing "occult" about it. It is merely an aspect of music WHICH HAS BEEN NEGLECTED BY MODERN MUSICIANS. In the East, tradition points to ITS HAVING BEEN PRACTISED IN OLDEN TIMES' (caps mine)

As the author's unpublished researches on phono-therapy are stated to be voluminous, may I know from you or any of your readers through 'Between Ourselves' whether they have been published, and if so, where they are available? If they have not been published, will it not be worth-while to try to get them published, as they are bound to be of a revolutionary character and what is more, they are sure to be of immense value in putting our attitude towards our music in its proper perspective? If the researches of the author are made available to the public, the result may be something as wonderful and powerful as the Atom Bomb but highly beneficial to mankind, bringing in practical form the wonderful effects attributed to music in our scriptures and literatures.

T. S. KRISHNASWAMI.

Matunga.

The BCW will be of course glad to publish articles on this subject by competent contributors who will be paid at our usual rates.—Ed.

★

Sir C. P. And Tamil Brahmins

I am one of your regular readers for several years. I read with amazement the statement of your special correspondent at Delhi in his weekly Delhi letter (in the issue of the 15th June) that the Dewan of Travancore is presumably confident of Tamil Brahmin support." This shows his lack of knowledge of political conditions in the South or his own communal bias. If he insinuates that Tamil Brahmins would support the Dewan because he happens to belong to their community, he is thoroughly mistaken. For his information, I might tell him that the Tamil Brahmin community though small in number have been at the spearhead of the nationalist movement in the South and has produced the leaders of the Province like Messrs. C. R., Sathyamurthi and others. It would never support any anti-national or retrograde move from whichever source it might come. As your correspondent's coloured statement is likely to produce a wrong impression, I request you in all fairness to publish this letter as his insinuation cannot go unchallenged. I regret that such a foremost nationalist paper like yours should publish a statement which is unjust and untrue to facts as well.

V. RAJAN.

Poona.

The misapprehension is not of our Delhi correspondent but of Sir C. P. himself. Mark the words "Presumably Confident". We presume, though we are far from confident, that the publication of this letter will disillusion Sir C. P. regarding the solid support of Tamil Brahmins to his sovereign independence stunt.—Ed.

★

Address Of A Faith Healer

In your esteemed Weekly of the 8th June 1947, Mr. Onnik Marashian contributed an article on "The truth about a Faith Healer" basing on his personal interviews with Mr. Avak and Dr. Sedd, now in the united States of America. In this connection I want to know more about the Healer. Will you please let me have the address of Mr. Onnik Marashian so as to enable me to write to him or see him personally, if he is here."

Dr. Chakravarty.

Khar, Bombay

In response to the query of Reader Chakravarty—and many others—we may say that Mr. Marashian is an Egyptian and he has never visited this country. His present address is:— **19, Shara. El—Mahatta Mataria. Cairo. Egypt—Ed.**

★

All correspondence meant for this Department should be superscribed: "Between Ourselves", Bombay Chronicle Weekly, Bombay.

AND SO TO BED!

In the grey light of early morning, the traveller faced the night clerk of the country hotel.

"You gave me the worst bed in the place," he began. "If you don't change my bed before to-night I shall go to another hotel."

"There's no difference in the beds, sir," replied the clerk respectfully.

The traveller smiled ironically.

"If that's so," he said, "perhaps you wouldn't mind giving me the room on the left of mine?"

"It's occupied, sir."

"I know it is—by a man who has been snoring all night, and who was at it ten minutes ago. His bed must be better than mine, or he couldn't sleep for six hours at a stretch."

"The beds are all alike," repeated the clerk, firmly. "That man has been here before, and he always sleeps on the floor!"

RAPE OF THE MASSES

By Hamilton Fyfe

Why in an age which calls itself democratic, which proclaims the supremacy of the popular will, are the masses powerless? Why are they, perhaps, farther from having their desires satisfied than in any previous age? Why cannot majorities everywhere make known and enforce their desire for peaceable existence, imposing their will on all those who aspire to lead them?

An attempt is made in this article to answer these pertinent questions.

In "Hibbert's Journal"

What do the great masses of humanity desire?

Ninetv-five per cent in all parts of the globe, irrespective of race or religion, colour or culture, desire food, shelter, wives, and families, freedom from fear of war, the chance to live securely and contentedly in whatever ways happen to be usual among them.

A section of the masses, which used to be small, but has gradually grown larger and still grows, consider they have a 'right' to all these. This section consists of what are still known as white-collar workers, though their collars are seldom white to-day. Because their working clothes are like those of persons who are not obliged to work, they are placed in a category above that of other workers. They have a status, a social standing, which enables them to claim higher wages, easier conditions of labour, payment during holidays or illness, and more consideration, meaning more respect.

Two Delusions

If you were to ask a professor or a bank clerk, an insurance agent, or a motor-car salesman, why they should in equity be paid more highly than brick-layers, ships' carpenters, or road cleaners, they would almost certainly answer: "Because my living expenses are higher. I have to keep up certain appearances." They have they feel, a certain status—not on a level with that of people who, in Lord Passfield's phrase, live by owning, but well above that of "working-men."

The "working-men" have, until lately, agreed to this. Many have encou raged their sons and daughters to join this favoured section and obtain that higher status. They accepted a lower status for themselves. Everywhere the status of the vastly larger section, cultivators and manual workers, has been depressed, everywhere its desires are still for the most part disregarded, moderate and reasonable though they be.

If they are what we call backward Africans, they want to cultivate their mealie-patches and buy more wives. If they are Indian villagers, they need rice and millet, goats' milk, meat occasionally, fish if they are near the sea. Those who belong to communities more complex and dependent on machines ask for regular employment, reasonable hours, wages sufficient to support homes which according to their standards are comfortable; and provision for old age.

All religions, all philosophies, almost all systems of government have been based on one of two delusions—either that the masses will be satisfied with less than this or that they will agree to being compensated for having less with something outside their material needs. "Pie in the sky," for example, which will deflect their thoughts from this world; or theories evolved by professional writers and lecturers; or extension of national sovereignty, ment of national prestige.

Outstanding Personalities

History shows us that the masses have never cherished these proferred compensations. History offers no example of a truly religious community whose members would at any time have been glad to exchange earth for heaven; it proves that there has never been any widespread interest in the schemes of idealists or in efforts to explain mankind and our place in the universe. History makes it clear that national pride and ambition have been felt very seldom by more than a small number, and that even these few have, as a rule soon altered their views.

Tyrants who yearn for glory are obliged to pretend, as Hitler and Mussolini did, that it will glorify all their dupes. Do their dupes believe it? A certain number do. Out of the five in every hundred who restlessly hanker after something more than the conditions that would content 95 per cent, four are ready to repeat any cry that is shouted loudly enough and often enough repeated. They are ready to fancy that any change made violently, any disturbance of everyday monotony, any event which excites their imaginations, will somehow benefit them and their fellow-countrymen. They may even suppose it will benefit the whole of mankind, as did the Russians who actively supported the Bolshevik Revolution of 1917.

But the 4 per cent are not moved to action by that fancy or that supposition unless they come under the influence of someone more energetic, more vital, more regardless of consequences than they are by nature themselves. Each hundred of a population will probably contain one such outstanding personality, which so impresses itself on the 4 per cent as to make them feel that the moment for which they have longed has come. They get to work on the 95 per cent and things begin to happen.

Blind Followers

Not only are wars and revolutions engineered in this fashion. Strikes and lock-outs, political landslides, demands for cession of territory or satisfaction of national honour, increases of armament strength, are worked up in the same way. The 95 per cent are swung into line, though they have an uneasy suspicion that will gain little, whatever the outcome may be. They follow where they are led; they make no attempt to emphasize their preference for tranquillity, for tolerance rather than hatred, for being allowed to live as they desire. They cannot express themselves effectively as a body. "But", it will be argued, "not all the outstanding personalities (the 1 per cent), not all those who direct the affairs of nations, are of the violent or the ruthless theoretical type. Many are truly anxious that the masses' preference shall be satisfied."

That is so, but they are weakened in their endeavours by the tradition that "the poor in a loomp is bad," as Tennyson's Northern Farmer put it. Many who have been poor themselves, many who are still poor, share that opinion. Throughout the ages workers with their hands have been looked down upon. In the Old Testament hewers of wood and drawers of water are mentioned with disdain. Herodotus, some 2,500 years ago, said he had observed in his travels that among all nations "mechanics and their descendants" were placed in the lowest ranks of citizenship, while persons who lived without working were regarded as "noble" and victorious war leaders loaded with "the highest marks of honour."

Shakespeare indicated correctly that in ancient times "mechanicals," meaning all who worked at rough tasks with muscular exertion, were considered a "base," and only on holidays allowed to put off the signs of their occupation. In Shakespeare's own day the gulf between the masses and the thoroughly comfortable were scarcely less wide. In the eighteenth century the term "mob" came into use ("mobile vulgus," the fickle herd), and was used always contemptuously. Nineteenth century politicians were accustomed to rebut vehemently any suggestion that they were "pandering to the masses." Such attempts as were made to improve conditions were half-hearted incomplete

Pertinent Questions

For, unhappily, respectable politicians, however well meaning, scarcely ever display the vigour, the boldness of initiative, the pertinacity of the headlong disturbers of tranquillity. Political chiefs are frequently dropped into their positions by chance.

It is foolish to cling to the nineteenth century notion that nations care more about the name of their governing body than about its willingness and ability to guarantee them security, keep taxes low, let them work and play in the ways they choose without unnecessary interference. Interfering is by no means a government monopoly. Nearly all the Jews in Palestine were satisfied with conditions which allowed them to make a good living and enjoy life. Nearly all at this moment are longing for those conditions to return. Does anyone suppose that the strikes in the United States represent the wishes of more than a tiny minority in the trades concerned? The overwhelming majority would far rather have disputes settled by negotiation without a break in their daily routine, but they are powerless to prevent stoppages caused by rivalry between Unions or political fanatics or by the itch of leaders for domination.

Why in an age which calls itself democratic, which proclaims the supremacy of the popular will, are the masses powerless? Why are they, perhaps, farther from having their desires satisfied than in any previous age? The reason in some countries is that they want more to-day than they wanted in the past. But even those whose requirements are few and simple are in many lands worse off than they have been within living memory.

Rape Of The Masses

Why, ask many voices, do the 95 per cent allow ferocious partisans to rage, passions to be inflamed, hatreds stirred up? Why do they imagine the "vain things" suggested to them? Why cannot majorities everywhere make known and enforce their desire for peaceable existence, imposing their will on all who aspire to lead them? Why do no speakers at Peace Conferences and United Nations Assemblies and Security Councils stress this desire, which is world-wide, and demand that attention shall be paid to it?

Well, it is said that "everybody's business is nobody's business." The great masses throughout the world have never made their modest wishes felt. Here and there, as in Britain during the past half-century, leaders have discovered and interpreted those wishes, but the progress towards action based on them has been slow—and is slow still, as the miners' plea for improved status indicates. The many continued to suffer and be disregarded. That is their lot in almost all countries now that the twentieth century is nearly half-way through.

A Russian philosopher, Dr. Serge Chakotin, has written a large book, 'The Rape of the Mases," to expose what he believes to be a new danger to mankind. He gives warning (1) that there are men who have discovered they can make puppets of their fellow-creatures, (2) that the proportion of those fellow-creatures who can resist the process is appallingly insignificant—he puts it at one in ten, (3) that those who ought to perceive this danger and act against it mostly fail to notice it and, if they are conscious of it, cannot decide what to do. It is surprising that Dr. Chakotin has not learned from history that these phenomena are not new. They have been visible during the whole of the 6,000 years to which our knowledge of human doings is limited.

No improvement in the lot of the Common Man is effected by gains of power. The Common Man is no worse off when there are losses instead of gains. His desires, his advantage, are given no thought. Whole populations may be ordered to leave their homes when frontiers are "adjusted." National boundaries are altered without any consideration for those who live alongside them. Buffer states are created, and there are inhabitants exposed to the first shocks and miseries of warfare, as a rule to the last also, as Belgians and Poles know well.

Yet no voices with resonance and authority sufficient to ring round the world are raised against the disregard of what almost all people everywhere are aching for. Not with a sharp ache; it is dull and intermittent. But there it is always lying it wait.

Opening Of New Period

There are some who continue to hold that this is the "natural" condition of the vast majority of the human race. Some fancy it cannot be altered; some declare it ought not to be. The spur of want, represented by wages just sufficient to sustain life and by the ever-present fear of poverty, hunger, unemployment, is still said to be irreplaceable as incentive to work—that is, if work is hard, physical, dirty. We have not yet got rid of the view that those who do such work cannot expect to have a stable, much less an honoured place in the community.

The query, "What do they want more money for?" and the gibe, "They'd only spend it on beer!" can be heard to-day, as they have been heard all through the ages—in a lower tone, perhaps, but with the same virulence in it. Miners in Britain were content in the past to go home in filthy clothes and take a bath in front of the kitchen fire. Now they want—and many have—baths at the pit-head. When working garments are worn only to work in, that goes a long way towards securing for their wearer social consideration and respect. Miners want, too, some recognition of their service to the community, some acknowledgement of its value, some sign that it is known to be essential, indispensable. What form this should take has not yet been mooted. Soldiers get medals. Civil servants are made members of this or that Order. An Order of Industrial Merit might be instituted.

These matters may seem trifling. So they are to those of us who care nothing for social position. But most of us care a good deal, though not so much as Victorians did. Above a certain income level little heed is now paid to gradations of rank. Below that level they are more than ever insisted on, and this must be reckoned with if the masses are to be given the help they need towards lifting themselves out of their inferiority

We have made a start with that endeavour. This may be the opening of a new period in the history of mankind. For the miners are not the only section of "working-men" who want their status raised. That urge is felt by many in all branches of industry. An ideal society would give the same status to everybody. That, at any rate, is my ideal, though I am aware that many do not share it —

Many Governments Woo This Beautiful Lady

(Continued from Page 19)

They were married quietly, at Christmas 1945.

As wife of the President, Dona Eva soon found herself up against the powerful conservative military group that combines its detestation of the working masses who support Peron with strong anti-feminist feelings. For a brief period she tactfully withdrew from public life, but soon she was again active campaigning for "social justice."

Ever since then her life has been a strenuous one. Like her husband she is an early riser—both believe in setting an example to less energetically-inclined Argentinians. They breakfast together each morning at seven at the Presidential Palace, and then Dona Eva goes to the Palacio del Correo (Post Office Palace) where she has two storeys of offices.

With the help of her secretary, Isabel Ernst, she reads her immense daily mail, receives workers' and women's delegations from all over the country. Frequently she goes out to visit factories and speak at meetings.

Proud To Be "Shirtless"

This routine is interrupted by visits to the provinces, where vast crowds turn out as much to see and hear the President's wife as the President himself. One such visit, last December, was marred by tragedy. She was opening a hospital and distributing relief parcels to distressed sugar plantation workers at Tucuman. At the local Government House the enthusiastic crowd broke through the police cordon. Many people were trampled on, seven dying and over 100 needing treatment in the new hospital.

Dona Eva has lately added to her burdens by taking over control of the newspaper *Democracia*, which has flourished like everything she touches.

Despite her beauty and charm, to which is added a taste in dress that will no doubt mean additions to her wardrobe when she visits Paris, Dona Eva is not *persona grata* with the stuffier sections of the "High Society" of Buenos Aires. They might have tactfully forgotten that she was once an actress if she had settled down to the usual social routine of a President's wife, but mixing with the workers and helping to build up trades unions is simply "not done." So the dowagers are as bitter as are the Communists about the activities of Evita.

She does not mind that. Indeed, she glories in it. "Los Descansados" (the shirtless ones) is the name the Peronistas have adopted. Dona Eva declares that she is proud to be "The First Descansada."

Krishna Hutheesing

Introduces India To America

(Continued from Page 3)

was largely attended. During question period several people got up and before asking questions said how happy they were to have Raja and me with them that evening and how they had enjoyed the lecture which happened to be on the cultural heritage of India. They said few people spoke to them on cultural subjects so they knew very little about India's great past. However they felt they knew a little more now. Someone asked me to explain the present political situation in India because the papers hardly gave them any idea, confining the news on India to a few lines. I was very tired so I asked them they would permit Raja to explain instead of me, he being more of a politician than I.

Raja Booked, Too!

They willingly agreed; so Raja spoke to them. They evidently enjoyed his talk very much for they informed my agent about it. He put in a long-distance call and asked Raja if he would also speak along with me from the same platform. The agent said it would be a great piece of showmanship on his part to get a husband and wife to speak thus, as it was most uncommon in America. Raja agreed and from then onwards we both lectured. After the lecture at the Negro Association they gave us a reception which lasted until midnight and then we went back to our hotel. A few days later we received a charming letter from the President of the Association thanking us for speaking to them and asking us to return next year. This was what usually happened almost everywhere we went. The friendliness our audiences showed us was amazing and we were deeply appreciative of their warm welcome.

We went right across the country from New York to San Francisco, speaking day after day with sometimes a couple of days respite in between. Throughout the tour we found our agent had made faultless travelling and hotel arrangements. Before we left New York he gave us all the tickets and reservations that were necessary for the entire tour. Each day's engagement was typed on a sheet of paper giving the speaker name, the name of the sponsors, the auditorium where one had to speak, the time, date, hour, the hotel where we had to stay and so on. It was all wonderfully worked out, but one could not afford to make one slip or change for then the whole schedule would have gone wrong.

What About The Animals

We were warned that there might occasionally be some hecklers, not American but Indians. However they never showed up. Most of the questions put to us were about present conditions in India. Some questions were silly, but they were not too frequent, such as a woman asking me 'What will you do with the animals when the British leave?" I told her I did not understand what she meant so she said" well, you know the British keep them in their proper place but once they go, I suppose you will allow them to be all over the place and there will be no restrictions as there are now. Elephants, snakes cows and all sorts of other creatures will be walking around all over the place" I was much amused and told her that even after the British left I hardly thought it probable that the animals would be let loose the way she imagined.

Again once a woman got up and said that the she did not believe the caste system was disappearing as I had stated because she had lived in India 15 years and knew that no Brahmin could marry a non-Brahmin and in other castes too there were restrictions. She also said that no one would have an untouchable as a servant in any capacity but that of a sweeper. I told her that as far as the marriage problem was concerned people inter-married a lot these days, but she shook her head knowingly so I told her that I was a Brahmin and my husband a Jain. I also told her that other caste restrictions were also rapidly going and that I as well as my family had untouchables as cooks for the last 20 years or so, as well as Muslim servants. She looked still unbelieving so I asked when were you in India, Madam"? 'Thirty--five years ago" came the rather feeble reply, and most of the audience burst out laughing.

It is indeed strange how very little is still known about our country abroad. The newspapers are greatly to blame for this for they never give more than a few lines to Indian news unless its a column written by an American correspondent out here, and that too is his point of view and not the real facts about the country

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"I hope there are no barking dogs in any of the adjoining flats" said the woman to the agent.

"Oh, no, madam," said the agent.

"Then I'll take the place," said the woman. "You see. I've got two dogs of my own that bark a fearful lot, and I really couldn't stand any more.'

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

1. The following used vehicles, located at M. T. Vehicles Depot, Chheoki, Allahabad :—
10 Load Carriers—Nine 15 cwt.. 4 x 2. and One 10 ton "Mack", 6 x 4.
46 Specialist Vehicles—One 3 ton 220 gallon Water Tanker; Two 3 ton 350 gallon Water Tankers; One 30 cwt. 220 gallon Water Tanker; Six 3 ton Workshop Lorries; Seventeen 3 ton Breakdown Lorries; Two 3 ton, 6 x 4, Pontoon Lorries; Two 3 ton, 6 x 4, F. B. E. Lorries; One 3 ton Ant Tank Portee; One 30 cwt. Welding Truck; One 30 cwt. Battery Slave; Nine 15 cwt. Wireless Trucks (no fittings); One 10 cwt. Tracked Amphibion; One 3 ton 4-wheeld Trailer; and one Trailer, Fire Pump 'Dennis."
8 Cars—Three Chevrolet Saloon; Two Hillman Saloon; One Buick Saloon and Two Humber, 4 x 4, Heavy Utility Cars.
47 Motor Cycles of various makes.
All for sale in one lot only. *Reserve price Rs.* 150,000/-
2. 131,700 lbs. Sub-standard buffalo Leather, finished rolled sole sides medium. *Reserv price Re.* 1/- *per lb.* Bids for minimum of 25,000 lbs.
3. 78,000 lbs. buffalo Leather, finished rolled sole sides, light. *Reserve price Rs.* 1/6/- per lb. Bids for minimum of 25,000 lbs.
Items 2 and 3 are located at H. & S. Factory, Cawnpore.
4. 10,000 unused Mosquito Nets, R.A.F. pattern. *Reserve price Rs.* 10/- *per net.*
5. 10,000 unused Dhurries. *Reserve price Rs.* 2/8/- *each.* Bids for whole quantity only.
Items 4 & 5 are located at RAF Maintenance Unit, Worli, Bombay.
6. 1,075 cwts. Brass Strips, 5¼" wide x .089" thick, located at Ordnance Factory, Ambarnath. *Reserve price Rs.* 75/- per cwt. Bids for whole quantity only.
7. 226 cwts. Copper Strips (112 cwts. 12" x ¼" and 114 cwts. 14" x ¼"), located at Base Ordnance Depot, Avadi, *Reserve price Rs.* 75/- *per cwt.* Bids for whole quantity only.
8. Three-ply Plywood Sheets: 200 sheets 2' x 2', 4 m.m. thick; 2,000 sheets 2' x 2', 5 m.m. thick; 167 sheets 3' x 3', 5 m.m. thick; 1,437 sheets 4'x4', 4 m.m. thick; 1,271 sheets 4'x4', 5 m.m. thick; 1,700 sheets 5'x4', 5 m.m. thick and 813 sheets 6' x 4', 5 m.m. thick, located at Port Timber Depot, Wadala. All for sale in one lot only. *Reserve price Rs.* 17,643/-.
9. 132,725 lbs. serviceable Plain Lint (consisting of 980,000 pkts. of 2 oz. each, 90,000 pkts. of 1 oz. each, and 4,600 pkts. of 1 lb. each). located at No. 1 Reserve Base Depot, Veterinary Stores, Beckysmith Road, Lahore Cantt. *Reserve price Rs.* 1/12/- *per lb.* Bids for minimum of 30,000lbs.

Quantities of items 2 to 6 inclusive are approximate.

DGD

The highest bid above the reserve unit price received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi, by July 13th, 1947, will be accepted. DO NOT SEND OFFERS BELOW RESERVE PRICE. The successful tenderers will be informed and the deposits of unsuccessful tenderers returned by July 21st, 1947. Public Opening of tenders at 11 A.M. on July 14th, 1947. Stores must be removed by August 5th, 1947. They will be sold "as is, where is."

Sealed tenders in double covers both superscribed "WS30", may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in Reserve Imperial Bank or a Government Treasury. CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. Permits to view from Disposals Offices at Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore, Lahore and Madras.

This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.

Passports Without Pain

(Continued From Page 4)

smiles, and although I had no entry permit waved me in and offered me one of their famous black cigarettes.

Six hours later I had missed the last train back and had to walk the few miles to the Rhine that forms the frontier. The road bridge was miles from the railway bridge; and the Swiss guards, courteous but firm, pointed out that I could not possibly wish to enter Switzerland, as according to my passport, I was still in that country. A lot of telephoning was needed to untie that one

Most Valuable Possession

Incidentally a lot of people have asked me during the last few weeks about Lichtenstein (I crossed a corner of it on the walk above) and Luxemberg. Lichtenstein has a customs union with Switzerland and Luxemburg has one with Belgium, and in both cases any formality needed to satisfy the larger country satisfies the smaller one. When you cross the frontier from Lichtenstein into Switzerland, however, the grey-uniformed police stamp your passport with an inch-square stamp and initial it in red They do it each time until they know you, or until a page of your passport has been filled in; then they just smile and wave you on.

Second point. Never forget that when you are abroad your passport is your most valuable possession. The price of a British passport during the war, rose to £2,000 even among persons with neither criminal record nor evil intent. In Italy it brings food ration tickets when stamped at the Italian frontier; in Switzerland it is, as the sign of the British traveller, the open sesame to just that little extra help or courtesy; while in Denmark it could, a few months ago, command a complete set of ration coupons of the country.

Only when you get east of the "iron curtain" is it slightly less effective.

An experience I once had in Austria shows that it is also useful to carry "documents" less formal than passports. A Russian sentry was polite but unconvinced by the British passport. Then I remembered an old invitation card to a Russian General's party on the anniversary of the October Revolution. It bore only my surname and no identity photograph but it told, in flowing Russian, how welcome I would be at the celebration.

That, like the photograph of Stalin taken from the cover of "Time" which a friend of mine once produced in a more awkward situation, did better than any passport.

Our Delhi Letter

Central Govt. Is Top-Heavy Still!

NEW DELHI.

Retrench or perish, shall have to be the slogan of the new Dominion Government of India.

In the beginning and right down to the days of Linlithgow's great expansion, the Government of India or to put it more accurately, the Executive Council consisted of seven members, excluding the Commander-in-Chief. They held the portfolios of Home, Finance, Communications, Education Health and Lands Law, Commerce and Labour.

Since then sixteen departments have been carved out from the original eight departments. The bifurcation and trifurcation have been largely in respect of departments, which fall wholly within the provincial domain. The Old Education Health Department, for instance, has been splited up into Commonwealth Relations, Agriculture, Health and Education Departments. In short, what was done by one member before the war is being done by four member now. The old Communication Department has been converted into Communications and Transport Departments.

The second largest department in the Government of India, namely the Industries and Supplies department, has been created from taking over the supply sections from the Commerce and defence departments. Food Department is a war baby, which creates scarcities and from its continuation scarcities are created. Information used to be a part of the Home Department and Broadcasting, that of the Communications Department. They have been combined to make one separate Department. The Works, Mines & Power used to be a part of Labour Department. It is now a department by itself.

Staggering Figures

Let me analyse the financial effects of this great inflation or great dispensation called jobocracy.

Departments.	1938–39 Rs.		1947–48 Rs.	
Home	29,74,000		39,57,000	
Communications ..	2,84,000		6,89,000	
Transport	..		23,15,000	30,64,000
Broadcasting	22,32,000		1,01,68,000	
Information	..		56,33,000	
Legislation	6,58,000		9,88,000	
Finance	14,91,000		58,65,000	
Commerce	6,49,000		41,18,000	
Labour	5,64,000		20,46,000	
Works, Power & Mines	..		17,15,000	37,61,000
Food	..		56,33,000	
External Affairs ..	68,56,000		1,76,33,000	
Industries & Supplies ..	..		3,45,47,000	
Education Health & Lands including Commonwealth Relations.	8,95,000	Education	28,43,000	
		Agriculture	23,76,000	
		Health	6,86,000	
		Common wealth Relations	8,93,000	39,00,000

The expenditure detailed above, refers to the Secretariat alone and does not include the expenditure on subordinate or attached offices. The Labour Department for instance, maintains a costly hobby called the Resettlement Directorate, the budgeted expenditure for which for the current year is placed at Rs. 3,01,66,700. The total budget of the holy Trinity called the Education, Health and Agriculture Department is over twelve and a half crores in the current year. The Food Department's tota outlay comes to about 24 crores a year, including the food subsidy of Rs. twenty crores. The total persons rationed in India is about 150 crores. To feed 150 crores of people twenty four crores are spent each year.

Top-Heavy Administration

Before the present Government came into office, with the exception of the Finance Member, who had a private Secretary, all the other members used to have only one Personal Assistant. It is true that Sir Mohammed Zafrulla Khan as a Law Member had a private secretary, so also Dr. Khare had a private secretary for sometime. They were, however exceptions and not a rule. As against this, most members have now one private Secretary while some have more than one most of the private Secretaries are I.C.S. men.

The issue is a straight one. A Railway or a Shipping Company fixes its fares in relation to what the traffic can bear. So also, the administrative machinery of the Government must have some relation to country's per capita wealth; or what a tax-payer can bear. India will like to have a Navy and AIR Force, which will be superior to the American Navy and the American AIR Force. But can India afford them? For decades together the Congressmen have decried the top heavy expenditure of the Central Government. This expenditure has mounted up fourfold as compared to the pre-war figures.

'Retrench or Perish, shall have to be the slogan of the Dominion Government. Sir William Beveridge has emphatically declared that basis of employment is production of wealth. Those who do not produce wealth cannot be maintained at tax-payers expense. The Government employees are human material. but so is tax-payer.

Need Of Retrenchment

There is one realist in the Government of India, namely Sardar Patel. His Colleague Sri Rajaji is still contemplating on the doctrine of Upanishads and has hardly had time to decide whether to retrench the war inflated staff of his department. Some electrical engineers in his department I am told, are engaged in selling parachute silk. Sri Jagjiwan Ram wants to have the supreme satisfaction of having departmental budget running into crores. It is futile to criticise the Re-settlement Directorate, because criticism is regarded as a form of certificate.

The H. M. Patel Committee said something very nasty about the Agriculture Department. It said that 'Functions of the department not only go beyond the functions assigned to the centre under the Government of India Act but also in material particulars exceed the functions assumed by the Centre in the Government of India's statement of Agriculture and food policy issued in 1946." The Committee recommended a reduction of 73 Officers from the Food and Agriculture Departments. It is, however, doubtful if the report of this Committee will ever be implemented.

The realist Sirdar Patel is thinking aloud to reorganise the Government of India and has its membership reduced to pre-war level of nine.

The Partition of India will be the first stage of retrenchment. As a result of census, now in progress, almost all the Muslim employees of the Central Government will leave the Government of India. This is inevitable. Sardar Patel's idea, according to reports is, to set up a Small Committee to plan out the reorganisation of the Government of India in time the Dominion Government takes office. One suggestion is that Departments of Food and Agriculture should be amalgamated, as has been recommended by the Patel Committee, and one Member o the Government should be placed n charge of the amalgamated department along with Education and Health Departments. This will give a reduction of two members. The Labour and Works, Power and Mines should be held by one Member as was the case under Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. The Law Membership should be abolished altogether. There are no Law Members in Great Britain or America.

Reorganisation Of Cabinet

The work of the Industries and Supplies Department will be greatly reduced as soon as the disposals are liquidated. The Department could be placed under the Commerce Member. This will further reduce the Cabinet by three Members. The Department of Information and Broadcasting could be made a part of Home Department and the separate identity of the Commonwealth Relations Department could be abolished and the External Affairs Department could be rightly called the Foreign Office. The reorganised cabinet would then be:

1. Foreign Office
2. Home Department
3. Finance Department
4. Transport Department
5. Communication Department
6. Labour. Works. Power and Mines Department
7. Commerce, Industries and Supplies Department
8. Food, Agriculture, Education, Health Department
9. Defence Department

Dominion Government shall have to introduce the system of Parliamentary Secretaries. That will relieve the Members of the day to day routine work and shall provide necessary training to the younger politicians. The whole issue will, however, hinge on the salaries of Parliamentary Secretaries. The Chief Whip, according to reports, has been given a salary of Rs. three thousand a month. He is still not satisfied, because he holds that in Great Britain, a Chief Whip gets a Minister's salary. That may be, but in Great Britain, a Chief Whip is not allowed the Membership of the Standing Committees. In India he is. This will however illustrate the point. If salaries are fixed on the basis of Linlithgow-Wavell dispensation then the country is sunk. The Congressmen are well known for their sacrifices. They it is assumed. will play ball.

From Our Special Correspondent

Will the reorganisation of the Government of India following partition lead to retrenchment? "Retrench or Perish" is indeed the issue that stares the Government in the face. The vast machine of jobocracy created during the war still remains to be liquidated and the people's Government must apply the knife ruthlessly to all unnecessary expenditure.

General Knowledge Quiz

1. Who is the author of "Murder in the Cathedral"?
   (a) Clifford Bax; (b) Emlyn Williams; (c) T. S. Eliot.
2. 'Taiwan" is another name for—
   (a) Korea; (b) Formosa; (c) Hong Kong.
3. In the present British Cabinet who is the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs?
   (a) Viscount Addison; (b) Mr. Hector McNeil; (c) Mr. A. Creech Jones.
4. What is an 'Iconoscope"?
   (a) Kind of microscope; (b) Part of television set; (c) Miniature camera.
5. Who said 'The Battle of Waterloo was won on the Playing fields of Eton"?
   (a) Napoleon; (b) Garibaldi; (c) Duke of Wellington.
6. Larwood the famous bowler, was a—
   (a) Miner; (b) Taxi Driver; (c) School Master.
7. Which horse won the Oaks this year?
   (a) Blue Coral; (b) Imprudence; (c) Mermaid

ANSWERS

1. (c); 2. (b); 3. (a); 4. (b); 5. (c); 6. (a); 7. (b).

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Honey fresh from hills and clarified. 8 ounces Rs. 2-1|2. Packing postage extra. Honey Home, Kalakad P.O. (Tinnevelly Dist.) S. India. (6310)

PUBLIC NOTICES

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY

CANCELLATION OF AIR-CONDITIONED RESERVATIONS ON FRONTIER MAIL.

As the North Western Railway are unable to provide air-conditioned coaches on the Bombay-Peshawar Service, the air-conditioned coaches on this service will not run on Tuesdays and Thursdays by 3 Down Frontier Mail from Bombay Central.

This alteration in service will come into force with effect from 1st July 1947, and will continue until further notice.

Passengers who have already made their reservations for these days should apply for alteration in dates of reservation, or for refund at the Enquiry and Reservation Office, General Offices, B.B. & C.I. Railway, Church Gate.

If possible, an extra first-class ordinary coach will be attached to trains on Tuesdays and Thursdays, and preference will be given to passengers who reserved air-conditioned accommodation, and who wish to travel on the same days as before.

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U. S. Cotton Growers Annex Japanese Market

INDIA AND EGYPT ALLOWED ONLY SMALL EXPORT QUOTAS?

WASHINGTON, June 28 (Reuter): American cotton growers appear to have won, through political pressure, a preferential position for American raw cotton in the Japanese market at the expense chiefly of imports from India and Egypt.

A group of Senators from the cotton growing States said in a statement last night that they had obtained an assurance from Mr. Robert Patterson, War Secretary, and Mr. Clinton Anderson, Agriculture Secretary, that approximately 70 per cent of all Japan's cotton import needs would be filled by exports from the United States, leaving 30 per cent to be filled by imports from India and Egypt.

It was learned in informed quarters that under this plan, negotiated by the Senatorial group, India which before the war supplied roughly 40 per cent to Japanese mills, would be permitted to export to Japan only some 27 per cent.

Egypt, which before the war supplied approximately 4-1/2 per cent of the total Japanese requirements, would be limited to three per cent of the Japanese market.

According to the Senator's statement, the arrangement is conditional upon the ability of the United States Occupation Authorities to sell textiles manufactured from American cotton for Dollars which are short in the Far East.

The arrangement is considered certain to encounter strenuous objections from Indian and Egyptian officials, although the Embassy spokesmen declined immediate comment, claiming they knew nothing of it officially.

An Egyptian Embassy spokesman however, recalled that a similar curtailment of imports of American cotton had previously provoked "a strong note" from Egypt to the United States State Department and that subsequently, she obtained a more generous quota.

REFERENDUM ON PROCLAIMING SPAIN A MONARCHY

MADRID, June 27 (Reuter): Members of the Spanish Socialist Party, General Union of Workers, and National Federation of Socialist Youth are advised, in a joint manifesto clandestinely circulated here, to abstain from voting in the referendum on July 6 on the law proclaiming Spain a monarchy with General Franco as Head of State.

The reasons given for this advice are "lack of guarantees regarding the way in which the referendum will be carried out, organisations and individuals supporting the regime, and the fact that over 1,000,000 others will not be allowed to vote."

DISAGREEMENT OVER ELECTION OF BERLIN'S MAYOR

BERLIN, June 27 (Reuter): The Allied Kommandatura for Berlin today failed to agree on the election of Herr Ernst Reuter, 60-year-old Social Democrat, as Lord Mayor of Berlin and referred the matter to the Allied Control Council.

Herr Reuter was elected last Tuesday by the Berlin City Assembly against opposition from the Socialist Unity Party which exists only in the Russian Zone. Herr Reuter was the sole candidate for the office

Stormy Scene In Hungarian Parliament

BUDAPEST, June 27 (Reuter) A stormy scene in which Government supporters shouted "fascists" and "friends of the big capitalists" took place in the Hungarian Parliament today during the voting on a Government motion to rush through by a kind of guillotine procedure, the Bill authorising Hungary's three-year plan.

The Government obtained the two-thirds majority needed to class the Bill as an urgent measure and it is expected to be passed tomorrow.

Two members of the Hungarian Freedom Party (Opposition) objected to the motion, saying they had not even seen the three-year plan and such an important measure could not be dealt with so hastily.

The plan has not been published yet and will not be debated in Parliament.

Australian Pilot's Allegations Against Dutch Authorities

SINGAPORE, June 28 (Reuter): The Australian pilot Gregory Board, who landed his plane on a Dutch Emergency Airstrip outside Palembang (Sumatra) last week, has alleged in a report to the Australian immigration authorities that the Dutch authorities grounded his plane and fired on it when he took off without permission.

Mr. Board, who was flying from Sydney to Singapore, said that the Dutch questioned him about his movements and accused him of contacting Indonesians, landing arms at Jogjakarta and also landing the Australian Trade Union Leader, Mr. J. Healy, who recently visited Indonesia and who was "expected back soon."

R. A. FINAL EXAMINATION RESULTS

NEW DELHI, June 27 (A.P.I.): The following candidates (roll numbers in brackets) have passed the Registered Accountants' Final Examination held in March 1947 under Rule 34 of the Auditors' Certificates Rules, 1932, says a Press Note.

Shankar Arjun Aiyar (108), Sitaram Bagai (313), Pesi N. Bam (257), Ajit Commar Banerjee (58), Pestonji D. Baria (176), K. Nagappa Basri (282), Dulal Nandan Basu (13), Shadi Lall Batra (3000), Ranjeet Mall Bhandari (144), Solli (Aderji) Buhariwalla (111), Mohammad H. Chaudhury (298), Akshay Kumar Da (35), Upendra Nath Das (41), Deb Kumar Das Gupta (16), Anil Kumar Ganguly (23), Rabindra Nath Gupta (73), Cand Kishan Hazari (290), Dicksy Saret Herbert (284), Ardeshir Jivanji Hormasji (113), Satyendrarai D. Jhala (139), Purushottam R. Joglekar (209), A. Kandasswamy (271), Durga Pershad Kapoor (289), C. S. Krishnamurti (248), J. Krishnaswamy (251), N Krishnaswamy (239), Nilmani Kundu (78), Chandrakant V. Mehta (192), Gurcharan Das Mehta (292), Harshad S. Mehta (193), Ishverlal S. Mehta (194), Prafulchandra Ratilal Mehta (102), Bimal Chandra Mitra (64), Versey M. Mota (196), Ranjit Kumar Mukherjee (53), B. S. Nagabhushan (146), Nirad Baran Nandi (44), Bal N. Naralkar (197), Jamshed J. Parakh (127), Ramchandra Shankar Phadke (104), Balkrishna R. Prabhu (166) Rajkumar (293), S. Ramanandham (304), A. N. Ramanathan (221), D. Ramaswamy (301), Narendraprasad U. Raval (130), Amitava Ray (43), Sudhindra Mohan Sen (77), Sayavrat Sen Gupta (59), Jasvantlal H. Shah (215), Jayantilal Hiralal Shah (210), Durga Prasad Sharma (331), Ganga Prasad Sharma (319), S. K. Sondhi (287), S. Sundaram (235), S. P. Puri (288) Jamnadas B. Sutarwala (120), Kamakhya Prasad Thakur (1), P. Chacko Tomas (169), Thirukkonda Rama Thulasiram (219), K. Venkateswaran (230), Chamarti Venkateswarlu (121) and V. S. Vijayaraghavan (317).

BALUCH SARDARS IN FAVOUR JOINING PAKISTAN

KARACHI, June 27 (A.P.I.): Nawab Mohd. Khan Jogazai, Member Constituent Assembly and Mir Jaffar Khan M.L.A. (Sind) and a prominent Baluch Sardar in a joint statement today say "Baluchistan sardars have after full consideration decided that the rights of the people of Baluchistan will be best preserved by joining Pakistan."

"They will in this way not only maintain autonomy in internal affairs but will also march along with the neighbouring Muslim provinces on the road to economic and political progress", the statement adds.

LEAGUE PLEA TO RECALL SUDHIR GHOSH

LONDON, June 27 (Reuter).—The Working Committee of the London Branch of the Muslim League today passed a resolution demanding the recall of Mr Sudhir Ghosh, the Indian Interim Government's Public Relations Officer here, who wrote in a letter published today in the London "Times" that the belief that India was going to be divided into Hindustan and Pakistan was to a misunderstanding

The resolution sent to the Muslim League President the Viceroy and the Indian High Commissioner in London, declared that the statement and the spirit both are incorrect and are calculated to produce resentment in place of co-operation which should now exist between Pakistan and Hindustan.

BURMA BEANS WITH CYANIDE POISON

Madras Importers Claim It Is Harmless

MADRAS, June 27 (A.P.I.): It is learnt that public health authorities in the city and district centres have been instructed to prevent the sale to the public of the 16,000 tons of Burma beans, reported to contain hydrogen cyanide poison.

Meanwhile, it is reported that the importers of the commodity have placed before the Food Department the view of certain high authorities in Calcutta as well as in Great Britain to show that this variety of beans is harmless especially after cooking.

About 20,000 bags of Burma beans are now lying idle in the city.

No case has been reported so far of any harmful effects suspected to arise from consuming this variety of beans.

Hyderabad Majlis Welcome Firman

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), June 27 (API): The "Independence Day" called by the Majlis of Hyderabad (Dn.) to welcome the firman issued by the Nizam recently was held today by holding a public meeting at which the "Asaf Jahi" flag representing the Nizam's dynastic rule over Hyderabad for over 200 years, was unfurled by the President of the Majlis Ittihadul Muslemein.

Loyalty and allegiance to the throne and person of the Nizam were also pledged by those who addressed the meeting.

Earlier several small processions were taken out in the city including that of the Arab subjects of the Nizam, most of whom comprise the Nizam's irregular forces. The Arabs fired their guns in the air and danced their way in Arab fashion as the procession passed through the streets.

Sind C. A. Members To Be Re-elected

NEW DELHI, June 26 (API): The members elected by the Sind Legislative Assembly to the Existing Constituent Assembly cease to be members of that body from today.

The Governor-General in an announcement today says:—

"Whereas in accordance with paragraph ten of the statement by His Majesty's Government, dated June 3, 1947, it has been decided that the constitution of the province of Sind shall be framed in a new and separate Constituent Assembly.

Now therefore, in pursuance of Paragraph 21 of the statement, His Excellency the Governor-General is pleased to direct as follows:—

With effect from the date of this announcement, the Members elected by the Sind Legislative Assembly to the Existing Constituent Assembly cease to be members thereof

Cooch Behar Joins Consembly

CALCUTTA, June 26 (A.P.I.): The Maharajah of Cooch Behar announced in the Legislative Council today his decision to join the Constituent Assembly and to nominate Mr. Himat Singh K. Maheshwari, Chief Minister of the State, as the State's representative in the body.

The Maharajah informed the Council that he would shortly appoint two of his ministers from among the elected members of the Legislative Council.

Bengal Congress Leader Summoned To Delhi

CALCUTTA, June 28 (A.P.I.): Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, leader of the West Bengal Congress Assembly Party, left for Delhi this afternoon by air on receipt of a telephonic call from Sardar Patel.

Dr. Ghosh will return to Calcutta on June 30.

Trade Commissioner For Italy Called Back

LONDON, June 28 (Reuter): Mr. Gulam Ahmed, Indian Trade Commissioner-Designate for Italy who arrived in London early this week for two months training at the India House, has been called back to India. He is leaving by air tomorrow.

'Direct Breach Of Congress Acceptance Of H.M.G.'s Plan'

Jinnah Criticises Demand For Pathanistan

Says "Gandhiji Is Encouraging Khan Bros. To Sabotage Plan And Disrupt N.W.F.P. Muslims"

NEW DELHI JUNE 28 (A.P.I.): MR. M. A. JINNAH, PRESIDENT OF THE ALL-INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE, IN A STATEMENT ON THE N.W.F.P., ISSUED TODAY, SAYS THAT THE RESOLUTION OF THE FRONTIER CONGRESS DEMANDING A FREE PATHAN STATE OF ALL THE PAKHTOON IS A DIRECT BREACH OF THE ACCEPTANCE BY THE CONGRESS OF H. M. G.'s PLAN OF JUNE 3.

Mr. Jinnah adds: "I want the Muslims of the Frontier to understand that they are Muslims first and Pathans afterwards, and that the province will meet a disastrous fate if it does not join the Pakistan Constituent Assembly. The three and a half million people of that province, which is economically deficit, will not be able to stand, even for a few months, by themselves, and, politically and geographically, the province will be reduced to a nonentity."

To begin with, the province will be a liability to Pakistan, although it has potentialities. For all these considerations Mr. Jinnah appeals to every Muslim in the Frontier to vote in favour of joining the Pakistan Constituent Assembly.

The following is the text of the statement:—

"I regret that Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has not, as arranged, so far communicated to me the decision of the Frontier Congress Organisation, but the text of the resolution was released to the press and was published on June 23. I am, therefore, obliged now to deal with the matter according to the press reports.

"The resolution lays down:

(1) That a free Pathan State of all the Pakhtoon should be established;

(2) That the constitution of the State should be framed on the basis of the Islamic conceptions of democracy, equality and social justice;

(3) It appeals to all Pathans to unite for the attainment of this cherished goal and not to submit to any non-Pakhtoon domination.

"DIRECT BREACH

"This resolution is a direct breach of the acceptance by the Congress of His Majesty's Government's plan of June 3. The Congress accepted the Plan finally, at the meeting of the A.I.C.C. on June 15, and Mr. Gandhi in his speech at the meeting of the A.I.C.C. also finally not only himself accepted the plan but urged the A.I.C.C. to do so. The Plan, 'inter alia,' provides for a referendum in the N.W.F.P. on the question whether the province should join the Pakistan Constituent Assembly or the Hindustan Constituent Assembly. This, in fact, is a vote whether the N.W.F.P. should form part of Hindustan or Pakistan, and there is no other alternative at issue whatsoever.

"After the plan was accepted by the A.I.C.C., the Frontier Congress Organisation was bound to honour this acceptance by its parent body. The Frontier representatives of the Congress were present at the Congress Working Committee as well as at the A.I.C.C., and the decision was taken finally in their presence.

"It follows, therefore, that the Congress is bound to honour the terms of the Plan, but, instead, Mr. Gandhi has since been expressing views at his prayer meetings, which are calculated to encourage the Khan Brothers to sabotage the plan, to incite the people of the Frontier and to disrupt the Muslims of the N.W.F.P.

"Never before was such an insidious and spurious demand put forward for the establishment of a free Pathan State of all the Pakhtoon by the Khan Brothers or by anybody else. This is a new stunt recently started, and slogans are being invented to mislead the people of the N.W.F.P.

"MISLEADING FRONTIER MUSLIMS"

The second cry is disingenuous, and calculated to mislead the Pathans, when they say that the Constitution of the proposed Pathanistan will be framed on the basis of the Islamic conceptions of democracy, equality and social justice, thereby insinuating that the Pakistan Constituent Assembly, which will be composed of an overwhelming majority of Muslims, will disregard these Islamic conceptions. There is no truth in it, nor is there any ground or reason for it. This is only a subterfuge intended to mislead the Muslims of the N.W.F.P.

The Khan Brothers, especially Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan who is proud to call himself the Frontier Gandhi, have not the monopoly of the true Islamic conceptions of democracy, equality and social justice; and, till yesterday, they were wedded to nationalism, the theory of one Indian Nation and the Congress demand for a strong Federal Government for all India.

PROPING UP 'KHAN CLIQUE'

"This sudden 'volte' face' is a piece of pure political chicanery and a manoeuvre intended to prop up the Khan clique in power; and it pains me that it has received the apostolic blessings of Mr. Gandhi, who has declared himself most anxious to see that fratricidal fight among the Pathans is avoided at all costs.

"It is obvious to any intelligent man that the Pakistan Constituent Assembly, as it has been repeatedly explained by me, can only frame a constitution in which the Frontier Province will be an autonomous unit, and as such, the people of the Frontier will be their own masters regulating their social, cultural and educational matters, besides the general administration of the Province, as a unit of the Pakistan Federal Government like any other province or unit in Pakistan.

"But the Khan Brothers, in their statements and interviews to the press, have raised another poisonous cry that the Pakistan Constituent Assembly will disregard the fundamental principles of the Shariat and the Quranic laws. This again, is absolutely untrue. More than 13 centuries have gone by, and in spite of bad weather and fair that the Mussalmans had to pass through, we have not only been proud of our great and Holy Book, the Quran, but we have adhered to all its fundamentals throughout these centuries. And now suddenly this cry has been raised insinuating that the Pakistan Constituent Assembly, composed of an overwhelming majority of Muslims cannot be trusted. What would have happened to the Khan Brothers, who have now suddenly started out-Heroding Herod in their championship of Islam and Quranic laws, in the Hindu Constituent Assembly with a brute majority of Hindus which they willingly joined without demur?

THREAT OF DISASTROUS FATE

"I want the Muslims of the Frontier Province to understand clearly that they are Muslims first and Pathans afterwards, and that the province will meet a disastrous fate if it does not join the Pakistan Constituent Assembly. The three and a half million people of that Province, which economically deficit will not be able to stand, even for a few months, by themselves; and politically and geographically the Province will be reduced to a nonentity. Although there are great potentialities for the N.-W.F.P. to make its contribution to Pakistan in times to come, it will be, to start with, a liability to Pakistan financially; and the other provinces and units like the Punjab, Bengal and Sind will have to foot the bill in order to raise the people of the Frontier to a higher level, economically and socially, to say nothing of the Defence. For all these considerations, I appeal to every Muslim in the N.-W.F.P. in the interest of solidarity of Pakistan and the vital interest of the Province, to vote solidly in favour of joining the Pakistan Constituent Assembly.

"LAST DITCHERS' FRAUD

Finally, I appeal to you not to slacken your efforts and not to be lulled into the belief that our opponents have decided to boycott the referendum, but be vigilant and record every vote in fovour of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly. The Khan Brothers are last ditchers, and we want to expose thoroughly the fraud that they have practised upon the Muslims of the N.W.F.P. for nearly a decade. They have succeeded in the past in bamboozling and misleading the Pathans at the bidding of the outside authority of the Congress. Let us hope that they will not succeed in deceiving the Pathans for all time, and that you will give your clear and thumping verdict in favour of the Frontier Province joining the Pakistan Constituent Assembly.

"I take this opportunity to thank the tribal areas for the messages of good wishes and greetings that they have sent me, and I may again state that the Muslim League and the Pakistan Constituent Assembly will honour and respect their freedom and will be always ready and willing to come to a brotherly understanding with them, which will be to the advantage of both. Therefore, do not be misled by any false propaganda that the Muslim League has any intention, or design, to interfere with the complete freedom of our brethren there who have resisted all efforts to interfere with them, and have so far remained a free people. I am happy that we are also now going to be a completely people in Pakistan, and we shall only do what is best

Frontier Gandhi Throws Light On His Talks With Jinnah

Why He Is Forced To Fight Referendum On Issue Of Pakistan v. Hindustan

MAKING PATHANS FREE FROM ANY DOMINATION HIS MAIN OBJECT

PESHAWAR, June 28 (A.P.I.): "We have decided to establish "Pathanistan" which will be an Independent State of all Pathans. There will be no king and the land will be ruled by the entire Pathan nation jointly."

So said Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, addressing a public meeting last night at the village Parang near Charsadda.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan said: "It is wrong to say that we did not raise the question of a Free Pathan State in the existing Constituent Assembly. But actually under a weak Centre as it is our province was to be internally absolutely independent and had also the right to secede if members of the Provincial Legislative Assembly elected under the new Constitution did not approve that constitution and decided to opt out. Keeping in view the same internal freedom and the right to secede for N.W.F.P., I started negotiations with the Muslim League. I asked Mr. M. A. Jinnah either to allow N.W.F.P. to declare its independence on the condition that we will join the new state of Pakistan if its constitution was to our liking. Failing that we even agree to sit in the Pakistan Constituent Assembly, but if we found that new constitution was not to our favour we should have the right to opt out.

REASON FOR FIGHTING REFERENDUM

For this independence of the Pathans we sided with the Congress and fought our common enemy jointly. We were then called as Hindus and Hindu agents, but now when we have refused to join Hindustan we are forced to fight referendum on the issue of Pakistan versus Hindustan."

'My main object is", said Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan "Let us all organise free from any dominion, and I doubt if any other Pathan does not want it. After that we can keep brotherly relations with the other Muslim countries. Have not Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Arabia and Egypt have their own separate governments? Are they not all Muslims? But even according to the very principles of Islam 'charity begins at home.' Will it not be dishonesty on my part to throw my Pathan brethren into the dark unknown future"? "But if you want to achieve your goal", added Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan" let us all organise ourselves and work with discipline. This is how we can make or mar our future. Not only we but the entire world is expecting a dreadful and terrible future. The seeds of the third war have already been sown. Every country is trying to keep that war away from their home. For that emergency the British want to make N.W.F.P. as a military base against Russia. In this connection the arrival of Gen. Montgomery into India and his meetings with Mr. M. A. Jinnah are significant." Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan warned all Pathans against the coming danger, and counselled them to sit together whether Red Shirts or Green Shirts, and chalkout their future programme."

Khare Meets Jawahar

NEW DELHI, June 27 (API): Dr. N. B. Khare, Prime Minister of Alwar, who arrived here today met Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Dr. Khare will stay here for a couple of days

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK, June 28.

The New York Cotton Market was closed tod-

STOP PRESS

Mahatma On Rights And Duties

NEW DELHI, June 28 (A.P.I.): Addressing the post-prayer meeting today Mahatma Gandhi said that he wanted to deal with the one great evil that was afflicting society today. The capitalist and the zamindar, he added, talked of his rights, the labourer on the other hand of his, the prince of his divine right to rule, the ryot of his to resist it. If all simply insisted on rights and no duties there would be utter confusion and chaos. If therefore, instead of insisting on rights everyone did his duty, there would immediately be the rule of order established among mankind.

There was no such thing as one class of individuals having only rights and another class having only duties. There was no such thing as the Divine Right of Kings to rule and the humble duty of the ryots to pay respectful obedience to their masters. Whilst it is true that these hereditary inequalities must go as being injurious to the wellbeing of society, the unabashed assertion of rights of the hitherto downtrodden millions was equally injurious if not more so to the same well being. The latter behaviour was probably calculated to injure the millions rather than the few claimants of divine or other rights. They could but die a brave or cowardly death but those few dead would not bring in the orderly life of blissful contentment. It was, therefore, necessary to understand the correlation of rights and duties.

LAW OF SATYAGRAHA

He ventured to suggest that rights that did not flow directly from duty well performed were not worth having. They would be usurpations sooner discarded the better. A wretched parent who claimed obedience from his children without first doing his duty by them excited nothing but contempt. It was distortion of religious precept for a dissolute husband to expect compliance in every respect from his dutiful wife. But the children who flouted their parent who was ever ready to do his duty towards them would be considered ungrateful and would harm themselves more than their parent. The same could be said about husband and wife. If they applied the simple and universal rule to employers and labour, landlords and tenants, the princes and their subjects, or Hindus and Muslims they would find that happiest relations could be established in all walks of life without creating disturbance in and dislocation of life and business which hhey saw in India as in the other parts of the world. What he called the law of 'satyagraha' was to be deduced from an appreciation of duties and rights flowing therefrom

MAHATMA ON BHANGI GIRL'S BECOMING INDIA'S FIRST PRESIDENT

NEW DELHI, June 28 (U.P.I.): "If an English girl of 17 years could become the British Queen and later even the Empress of India, there was not the slightest reason why a Bhangi girl of robust love of her people and uunimpeachable integrity of character should not become the first President of the Indian Republic."

This is the answer given by Mahatma Gandhi yesterday evening during his post-prayer speech to a question as to whether he had any great Indian leader in view to hold the exalted office of the first President of the Indian Republic.

Continuing the Mahatma said: "Indeed if that happy event took place, it would redound to the credit of India having rached a high stage of discipline and organisation. It would then be a proof positive that it was not muscle and mammon that ruled India but it was the spirit enshrined in an Indian girl that ruled here.

JAWAHAR, RAJENBABU AND MUNSHI CALL ON MAHATMA

NEW DELHI, June 28, (API): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and Mr. K. M. Munshi called on Mahatma Gandhi at the Bhangi Colony today.

MAHATMA TO VISIT KASHMIR

NEW DELHI, June 27 (A.P.I.) It is understood that Mahatma Gandhi will visit Kashmir in the near future.

BOMBAY GOVERNOR LEAVES FOR GANESHKHIND

The Governor of Bombay, attended by his personal staff, left for Ganeshkhind. He will return to Bombay on Monday, (30th June).

NO RESPONSE FROM DUTCH?

"Crisis In Its Gravest Phase"

BATAVIA, June 28, (Reuter): The Dutch Government is unlikely to renew negotiations on the basis of the letter from Dr. Soekarno, the Indonesian Republican President, brought to Batavia today, reliable Dutch sources here said tonight. This brings the crisis to its gravest phase, in the view of independent observers.

The Working Committee of the Republican Parliament has ratified Dr. Soekarno's decision to assume full power following the resignation of Dr. Sutan Shariar, the Premier, two days ago, "Antara", the Indonesian News Agency, reported from Jogjakarta, the Republican capital tonight.

In some Republican circles it was now felt that coalition Government of Nationalist, Islamic and Left-wing Parties might be the alternative to another Government under Dr. Shahriar, who resigned because he failed to obtain leftwing support for his concessions to the Dutch.

SHAHRIAR'S TERMS FOR PREMIERSHIP

A.P.A. adds: Dr. R. I. Soekarno, President of the Indonesian Republic today asked Dr. Sutan Shahriar to resume the premiership and make a last minute attempt to reach a settlement with the Netherlands before the Indonesian crisis bursts into a conflagration.

In an exclusive interview with the A. P. A. Shahriar said he told Sajap Kiri, the Popular Front Federation of six left-wing political parties, possessing a parliamentary majority, that he would return to office only if they specifically agreed on two courses:

1. To grant him full power to make binding decisions on any future negotiations with the Dutch without the necessity of referring to the Republican Government at Jogjakarta.

2. Formally to withdraw the earlier resolution condemning his past policy of compromise.

U. S. AID TO INDONESIA

WASHINGTON, June 28, (Reuter): The United States Government has asked the Indonesian Republic to cooperate in the immediate formation of an Interim Federal Government and has promised financial aid when that Government is established, it was learned from the State Department here today.

The Indonesian Government applied to the United States almost two years ago for a loan of 100,000,000 dollars. State Department officials did not say whether the aid now promised would be as big as this.

The United States "aide-memoire" was delivered a few hours before the Indonesian National Army published what it claimed were the orders of Lieutenant-General Siem Spoor, the Dutch Commander in Chief to attack "on all fronts" on Monday.

Both the General and Doctor H. J. Van Mook, the Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies, declared that the Indonesian claim was untrue, but there had been previous strong evidence that the Dutch had planned to start operations within the next two days.

News In Brief

NEW DELHI, June 28, (A. P. I.): At the request of H. E. the Viceroy, Sunday, (6th July), is being observed in all Churches as Seafarers' Sunday, when the work of those who serve at sea will be especially remembered in the prayers. There will be a special service in the Church of the Redemption at New Delhi at 7 p.m.

NEW DELHI, June 28, (A. P. I.): Commander (S) K. L. K. Row, R. I. N., has been appointed Director Supply and Secretariat Branch of the Royal Indian Navy at Naval Headquarters (India), New Delhi. He is the First Indian Officer of the R. I. N. to be appointed to this key post.

PRAGUE, June 28, (U. P. A.): Government officials announced today that a Polish delegation, including eight Cabinet members and headed by Prime Minister Jozef Cyrankiewicz, will come to Prague on July 1 to sign thirteen economic and cultural treaties with Czechoslovakia.

ROSYTH, SCOTLAND, June 28, (U. P. A.): Nine ships of a United States squadron led by the battleship, "New Jersey", exchanged salutes with the British Home Fleet today in the Firth of Forth when it left for a training cruise to Scandinavian ports.

Simla: Capital Of East Punjab?

SIMLA, June 28, (API): Reports current in the Punjab official circles suggest that Simla will be the capital of the East Punjab Government for the first three years.

An unconfirmed report says that decision in this connection has been tentatively taken in Lahore.

The fact that the Punjab Government, besides its ready built secretariat in Simla-East, has quarters for its officials gives support to the idea. In addition, about two hundred and fifty houses requisitioned by the Punjab Government in the beginning of this year for their subordinate employees are still with them.

BOUNDARY COMMISSION FOR PUNJAB

Congress And League Nominees

(From our Correspondent.)

LAHORE, June 28.

I understand from a most reliable source that Congress and Muslim League have nominated their representatives on the Boundary Commission for the Punjab. Justice Mehrchand Mahajan and Justice Tejasingh of Lahore High Court are the two nominees of Congress, and Justice Mohd Munir and the former Justice of Lahore High Court Din Mohd. will represent the League. This Commission will be presided over by Sir Trevor Harris, Chief Judge of Calcutta High Court.

Sir Trevor Harris was the Chief Justice of Lahore High Court before he was transferred to Calcutta two years back. The official announcement in this connection is expected to be made by 3rd of July with the instruction that the Commission should finish its work by 20th of July at the latest.

SIND LEAGUE CONTINGENT FOR BALUCHISTAN

KARACHI, June 28: (A.P.I.): A delegation of seven Muslim League leaders, including two Ministers, Mr. M. A. Khuhro and Pirzada Abdul Satar, Mr. M. H. Gazdar and Mr. Yousuf Abdulah Haroon, President of the Sind Provincial Muslim League, left for Quetta today to assist the Muslim League in the forthcoming referendum in Baluchistan.

Mr. Haroon in a statement expressed the hope that Baluchistan Muslims would stand by their brother Muslims in Pakistan territory and would forge ahead the bonds of brotherhood and co-operation. From Quetta Mr. Khuhro will return to Karachi while Mr. Gazdar and others will proceed to Peshawar.

INDIA'S STERLING BALANCES

Br. Official Circles Welcome News Of Negotiations

BAINBRIDGE (London), June 28, (Reuter): British official circles, today, warmly welcomed the Reuter report from New Delhi that Mr. V. Narahari Rao, Secretary of the India Finance Department, and Mr. B. K. Nehru, Joint-Secretary, would shortly be coming to London for negotiations on India's sterling balances.

DRAW ON STERLING BALANCES

Although no official forecast was available of the type of agreement likely to be reached, quarters very close to those best qualified to know, say that it will have to cover the "More Technical Aspects" of the question, and is unlikely to refer to more than a six month's period. On the important question of the extent to which India would be able to draw on her sterling balances during this period, British officials are realistically keeping India's import necessities well in mind, these quarters said.

EUROPEAN STAFF FOR NEW MALAY NATIONAL BANK

(From Our Own Correspondent)

SINGAPORE, June 23.

(By Air Mail).

The Directors of Malaya's first Malay National Bank, due to start business early in August in Kuala Lumpur with branches in all principal towns in the Peninsula, have decided to engage European accountants and managers to tide over initial problems and establish a sound foundation. Inquiries are now being made in the United Kingdom for suitable candidates. Chief promoter is ex-M. C. S. official and Kuala Lumpur lawyer, Mr. Maarof bin Haji Zakaria.

Indicative of encouraging support in this unique venture by Malays Mr. Maarof states: "Within two weeks of the opening of the subscription list over a quarter of a million dollars have been received from 4,000 Malays."

Rail Strike Incidents

Official Version

BOMBAY, Saturday:

The events that led up to the police opening fire on violent mobs of railway workshopmen in Bombay yesterday have now been ascertained as a result of enquiries, says the Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, in a communique issued to-day.

The Railway workers of both G.I.P. and B.B. & C.I. Railways observed hartal on Friday, June 27 in celebration of the Railwaymen's Day under the direction of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation. The workers went to the workshop in the morning as usual but remained idle. They demanded to see the higher Railway Officials, and later became violent. At about 8-30 a.m. some of the workers of the G.I.P. Railway workshop, Parel threw stones at passing local trains. They then placed obstructions on the track and stopped the incoming Calcutta Mail which was heavily stoned with the result that the engine and some carriages were damaged, window-panes were broken, the driver received stone injuries and some of the passengers were also injured. The crowd of stone-throwers at this time numbered about 2,000. The Bhoiwada Section Police were informed and an Inspector, a Deputy Inspector, and a Sub-Inspector went to the scene with a small posse of police. The crowd of stone-throwers then stoned the police. Three revolver rounds were fired by these police officers in self-defence but no one was injured. The Deputy Inspector received a stone injury on his knee. A small posse of G.I.P. Railway Police who arrived fired six rounds but no one was injured. The stone-throwing continued till police reinforcements arrived when the rioters dispersed. The office of the Works Manager was extensively damaged, window-panes being broken and doors smashed. Five or six members of the Railway staff and three constables of the G.I.P. Railway Police also received injuries due to stone throwing, as also some members of the travelling public.

TWO KILLED

The B. B. & C. I. Railway Workshop at Parel also observed hartal and at about 9-30 a.m. some of the workers on strike similarly held up and stoned five or six local trains. The B.B. & C.I. Railway Police on duty there fired four rounds at the rioters to stop the stone-throwing. Two of the rioters were hit, one of whom died on the spot and the other soon afterwards. Some of the workers received injuries due to stone-throwing also. The firing had the immediate effect of checking further violence by the workers. Reinforcements from the City Police arrived and peace was restored. The workers dispersed for the midday recess at 1 p.m. but returned at 2 p.m. and remained idle in the workshop till 5-30 p.m.

Workers of the Matunga Workshop and of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Workshop at Mahalaxmi also attended the workshops but did not start work. They dispersed during the morning but later there was some interference with railway communications by a few of the strikers beyond Matunga.

Another train stoned and attacked by railway workers on the G.I.P. line was the up Deccan Queen which was stopped near Kurla. The rioters entered the upper class compartments, jeered at and assaulted the passengers, and smashed up the fittings and furniture. Some of the passengers including women had to walk to the nearest station to escape the mob violence of the rail-workers.

The men of the G.I.P. workshops at Parel and Matunga turned up for duty at the usual hour on Saturday morning. After sitting down for an hour, the men at Parel went out and some of them stoned the offices of the Works Manager, and dispersed on arrival of the police. The men of the B.B. & C.I. workshops at Lower Parel went up to the gates but did not enter. All the four workshops are now closed for the day, the men having dispersed to their homes.

Suburban trains passing the Sandhurst Road Station (G.I.P.) were stoned on Saturday morning by men of the nearby workshop causing injuries to a few passengers.

SIND ASSEMBLY ADJOURNED

Opposition's Demand For 3-Day's Notice To Consider Govt. Bill Ignored

KARACHI, June 28 (A.P.I.): The Sind Assembly was adjourned 'sine die' by the Speaker, Syed Miran Mohammed Shah, today when the Congress Opposition demanded three days' clear notice for the consideration of Government Bills to replace the ordinances freezing building materials, and acquiring moveable and immoveable properties essential for the establishment of the Pakistan Centre in Karachi.

The Premier told the Opposition that the Bills were just the same as the two ordinances which had been before the public for more than three days. He said that they should not cause any hitch. The Opposition insisted on three days' notice as a matter of right to which the Speaker observed that he had no option left but to adjourn the House 'sine die.'

It was explained that as the Legislature had been adjourned the ordinances would lapse after six weeks. It was therefore likely that another session of the Assembly might be called within a fortnight to pass the Government Bills and replace the ordinances.

MALIR FOR PROVINCIAL H. Q.

Soon after the House adjourned the Council of Ministers held a meeting at Government House where, it is understood, certain matters connected with the meeting of the Pakistan Constituent Assembly and establishing Pakistan capital in Karachi were considered. It is said that the ministers proposed that the provincial headquarters should be shifted from Karachi to Malir as there is shortage of accommodation in Hyderabad (Sind). However, the final decision of the League High Command is awaited.

Mr. A. P. Le Mesurier, Chief Secretary, to the Sind Government today left for New Welhi to discuss with the Central Government certain questions concerning the proposed changes

Provincialisation Of Key Services

KARACHI, June 28, (API): The Government Bill to provincialise officers and other key services in the local bodies, including the Karachi Municipal Corporation, was passed in the Sind Assembly today before it adjourned 'sine die'.

The Bill had aroused controversy and had been referred to a Select Committee where its scope was widened, bringing the Karachi Municipal Corporation under its purview. This caused keen resentment and the Congress Opposition moved as many as 19 amendments to the Bill. The League Party rejected all the amendments and passed the Bill into law.

During question time, Pir Illahi Bux, Education Minister, informed Mr. R. K. Sidhwa that the Sind Government had sanctioned a non-recurring building grant of Rs. 25,000 for the construction of a landship by the Karachi Sea Scouts Association. He added that the Government had also sanctioned a grant of Rs. 1,000 for the Hindustan Scouts Association, but was discontinued as the Association took part in politics

KARACHI'S CIVIC LIFE PARALYSED

More Than Ten Thousand Workers On Strike

KARACHI. June 28 (U.P.I.): More than ten thousand workers are observing one-day strike today to demonstrate their protest against the enactment of the Industrial Relations Bill by the Sind Government which is described by them as a "retrograde measure."

The city's all transport services including bus and tram are at a standstill. Besides a number of mills and factories, most of the newspaper offices' labour also participated with the result that no newspaper is working today.

Demonstrators collected near the Municipal Office in the morning and formed into a procession. The police are watching the situation.

Frontier Minorities Conference Postponed

PESHAWAR, June 28 (U.P.I.): Mr. Girdhari Lal Salwan, Secretary of the Frontier Provincial Hindu Sabha announces that the Frontier Minorities' Conference originally fixed for June 28 and 29 has been postponed.

He says that fresh dates will be notified after the assessment of the situation following the holding of the referendum in the province.

Drastic Cut In Rice And Wheat

BOMBAYITES FORCED TO FURTHER TIGHTEN THEIR BELTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

AS ALREADY ANNOUNCED EARLY THIS MONTH THE STOCKS OF RICE AND WHEAT ON HAND AND IN SIGHT ARE NOT SUFFICIENT TO MAINTAIN THE PRESENT RATION IN THESE FOODGRAINS.

Efforts made by the Government of Bombay have not resulted in any appreciable increase in the supplies of the popular grains. It has, therefore, become necessary to reduce the quantity of rice and wheat available within the ration, says a press note issued by the Supply Commissioner, Bombay.

With effect from Sunday June 29, the maximum quantities available in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District on an adult's foodgrains ration card for two units will be—

Rice one Bombay Seer, Wheat 5/8 of a Bombay Seer, Local Jowar and Milo together 1-1|2 Bombay seers (of which not more than half a Bombay Seer can be taken in Jowar) and Maize and Barley to the full extent of the total ration which will remain as at present at 3 1|8 Bombay Seers for an adult.

The maximum quantities available as supplementary ration to a heavy manual worker will be—

Rice 1|4 seer, wheat 1|8 seer, Milo 3|8 seer and Maize and Barley up to one seer which will continue as the total supplementary ration.

One bread unit is available against a seer of wheat but, as the wheat ration will be 5|6 seer, consumers of bread will be allowed to obtain a bread ticket for one unit against each two unit foodgrains ration card provided the 3|8 seer by which the wheat ration falls short of one seer is surrendered from the rice ration. Persons choosing to take wheat grains or flour as well as bread tickets will have to do so within their wheat ration

RICE AND WHEAT STOCKS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"There is no actual reduction in the twelve ounces ration. What is being aimed at is only a rearrangement in the proportion of wheat and rice", declared Mr. Dinkerrao Desai, Minister of Civil Supplies, explaining at a press conference Government's decision.

He said that the rice stocks were equivalent to six weeks' supply, the wheat stocks to two weeks' supply (on reduced quantum) and all stocks together were expected to "last theoretically" upto the middle of August 1947. As the stocks were distributed all over the province the distribution system could, in practice, function only if the stocks were adequate i.e. equivalent to at least about six weeks ration requirements of the population. The import allocations for the month of June were only 45,000 tons composed of 16,000 tons rice, 12,500 wheat and 16,500 tons milo, maize, barley.

FOOD POSITION DIFFICULT

The food situation, he said, in the immediate future as far as it could be seen now was "very difficult". The total supply of June, July and August was estimated at about 3,75,000 tons which included 13,000 tons local procurement and about 1,25,000 tons imports during the period June to August. The requirements for the month of June, July and August were estimated at 3,15,000 tons. Thus theoritically there would be a stock of 60,000 tons on 1-9-47.

On account of the most inadequate allotments of rice and wheat to this province for the month of July viz., 13,000 tons and 10,000 tons respectively and the deterioration in the all-India food position it became necessary to "adjust the proportions of both wheat and rice" from the 1st of July.

The Minister said that this year the wheat crop had failed completely as a result of rust and unseasonal rains. The outturn of wheat this year was only about 1,00,000 tons as compared with the average outturn of over 3,00,000 tons. The outturn of all cereal crops together was, in fact slightly less than even that of last year's which was admittedly a famine year.

IMPORT FIGURES

With small carryover and the failure of crops, the quantum of ration could be maintained only if imports were adequate. The imports during the last two years had been 5,36,0000 tons and 6,46,000 tons respectively out of which rice amounted to about 1,66,000 tons and wheat to about 2,75,000 tons. As compared with these figures this years receipts upto the middle of June were only:

94000 tons of rice.
83,000 tons of wheat.
144,000 tons of other unpopular grains as milo, maize and barley
321,000 tons total.

This explained the strain under which the distribution system had been functioning since November 1946, Mr. Desai said. Rice imports during the current year were only 56 per cent of the average of the two preceding years. There were no imports of jowar and bajri. The position regarding wheat was still more serious. With a fall in local production of 2,00,000 tons, there had been a fall of equal magnitude in imports also.

SURVEY OF STOCK POSITION

The provincial stock position as it was on the 7th of June 1947 and at the beginning of June 1946 and 1945 was as follows:

Grain	June 1947	June 1946	June 1945
Rice	60,200	147,600	133,500
Wheat	7,100	84,700	135,300
Jowar	118,100	145,900	253,100
Bajri	10,300	10,200	32,100
Other cereals	39,100	10,200	500
Total	234,800	413,800	555,500

(June 1947 wheat excluded 18,000 tons for seed and other cereals for June 1947 included milo 25,700; maize 4,700; barley 3,000 and others 5,700.)

Bombay's share in the wheat supplies in April, May and June was 8,000 tons while it had to be fixed at 5,000 tons in July in view of the reduced provincial quota. The revised maximum proportion of wheat in the quantum in Bombay city would be 5/8 per adult per week or 20 per cent of the quantum.

The position regarding rice supplies in the province was summed up as follows:

	Tons
Stocks on 1-6-47	68,000
Imports during June	16,000
Local procurement	1,000
Total	85,000
	Tons
Consumption during June	33,000
Stocks on 1-7-47	52,000
Imports during July	13,000
Local procurement	1,000
Total	66,000

Less stocks located in Ratnagiri and Kanara district, this came to 54,000 tons.

DRIVE AGAINST ILLEGAL RATION CARDS

This stock, the Minister said, must last for at least two months, July and August and leave some carryover at the end of August. The carryover would be located in rice producing areas. Government, therefore at limiting the rice off-take to about 18,000 tons per month in areas excluding Ratnagiri and Kanara.

The Minister said that the offtake of grains in Bombay City would be as follows:

Grain	Present Proportion	Revised Proportion
Rice	1½ seers or 48 per cent	1 seer or 32 per cent
Wheat	7/8 28 per cent	5/8 20 per cent
Others	3 1/8 100 per cent	3 1/8 100 per cent

Answering questions Mr. Desai said that Government proposed to launch a drive to unearth illegal ration cards.

DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EAST TRIBAL AREAS

128 Lacs Of Rupees Granted By Central Govt.

NEW DELHI, June 28 (U.P.I.): An integrated plan covering a period of five years for the development of North-East tribal areas involving a total capital expenditure of about 128 lac of rupees, was approved of by the Central Government recently. The plan according to the details available includes construction of roads and hospitals and improvement of agriculture, and provision of primary schools in North-East tribal areas and aims at establishment of closer contact with the tribes. The areas affected are the Balipara Frontier tract and the Sadiya Frontier tract—thirty-three thousand square miles with a population estimated at five lac and six thousand.

'Independence Of States Impracticable'

Alwar Prime Minister On Paramountcy

NEW DELHI, June 28 (A.P.I.): Dr. N. B. Khare, Prime Minister of Alwar State and former Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, said in an interview that he would like all Indian states to join the Indian Union. "Especially the Hindu states should join the Union and make Hindustan strong to ward off all possible attacks from Pakistan."

On the question of paramountcy Dr. Khare said, "when one power disappears into the background to hand over power to a successor Government the handing over of power should be such a complete process that paramountcy also is handed over. Paramountcy was obtained not from the King of England but from the Emperor of India, and when that Emperor of India vanishes, paramountcy must come to the Power which succeeds him, namely, the Union Government. But, apparently, this interpretation is not popular and the British Government have not accepted it. They have declared emphatically that paramountcy cannot and will not be transferred to the successor Government. The states, therefore, are certainly constitutionally independent as soon as paramountcy lapses, but the independence of a state, howsoever correct it may be constitutionally, is not a practical proposition on account of social, political and economic conditions in India."

STRONG HINDU NATION

Referring to the partition of the country, Dr. Khare said:—"Whether we like it or not, the fact is that the commendable attempts made by the Congress at great sacrifice of Hindu interests have failed. There are now distinctly two nations in India—one Muslim and the other Hindu. So the policy pursued by the Congress up to now should be given up. There should definitely be a Hindu nation in Hindustan. There is no nation in the modern world based upon religion—whether Christian, Muslim or any other—but in India there is, unfortunately, a nation based upon religions, what is called the Muslim nation. The Hindus must take a lesson from this and evolve a strong state to protect their interests as against Muslim interests even in Hindustan, because if the Congress still persists in following its old policy of appeasement, Hindustan stands in danger of undergoing the same troubles as before."

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Gilgit To Be Restored To Kashmir

NEW DELHI, June 27 (A.P.I.): Gilgit Agency, a part of Kashmir State which has common frontiers with Russia is to be returned to the Kashmir State. it is learnec

Of considerable strategic importance, Gilgit which is now administered by the Political Department, was taken over from the Kashmir State on lease. With the lapse of Paramountcy, it is understood the territory will revert back to Kashmir State and the question of garrisoning the area would be subject to negotiations at a future date

KASHMIR NATIONAL CONFERENCE STRUGGLE

SRINAGAR, June 28 (U.P.I.): The underground "War Council" of the Kashmir National Conference has announced through posters that from yesterday weekly protest meetings at Hazratbal, where batches of Conference workers used to court arrest on Fridays, have been suspended.

About four National Conference workers have been arrested by the police in Srinagar during the last two days. The batch includes Khwaja Ghulam Mohammed Shah who has been an underground worker. All of a sudden he appeared on the public platform in Hazratbal on June 20. Both men missed both times.

Gidwani On Hoisting Of League Flag On Secretariat

KARACHI, June 28 (U.P.I.): Dr. Choithram Gidwani, President of the Sind Congress Committee, referring to the hoisting of the Muslim League flag on the Sind Secretariat and the shouting of slogans of 'Allah O Akbar' in the Assembly on June 26 last says: "If the future of the Pakistan State is going to be constituted on a theocratic basis and if it adopts the League flag as a flag of the Pakistan State then I propose to declare unhesitatingly that I shall not be a citizen of such a state and will prefer to be an alien."

Madras Govt. Lifts Control On Copra And Coconut Oil

MADRAS, June 28. (A.P.I.): The Madras Government have lifted the control on the price of copra, cocoanut oil and also the ban on the movement of these commodities from this province to any place in India

The ban on the export of cocoanuts and their products to places outside India, however, continues.

JAI PRAKASH LEAVES FOR DELHI

CALCUTTA, June 28 (A.P.I.): Mr. Jai Prakash Narain, President, All-India Railw... s Federation, left last night for Delhi by the Punjab Mail.

Prize Bonds Draw At Sir. C. J. Hall

NEW DELHI, June 27 (A.P.I.): The seventh half-yearly draw for prizes in respect of the Government of India five-year interest-free prize bonds, 1949, will be held at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, Bombay, on Tuesday July 15 1947 at 11 a.m., says a press note.

The following series of bondswill be included in the draw: Denomination Rs. 100:—

Series A, B, C, D

Denomination Rs. 10:—

Series AA AB, AC, AD AE, AF AG AH, AJ. AK AL, AM, AN.

The committee to supervise the draw will comprise: Sir Cowasjee Jehangir (Chairman), Mr. A. A. Jasdenvala, Mr. Pranlal Devkaran Nanjee, Mr. C. R. Trevor, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. B. C. Dutt. and Mr K. P R. Menon (Secretary).

Rich Deposits Of Coal In Madras

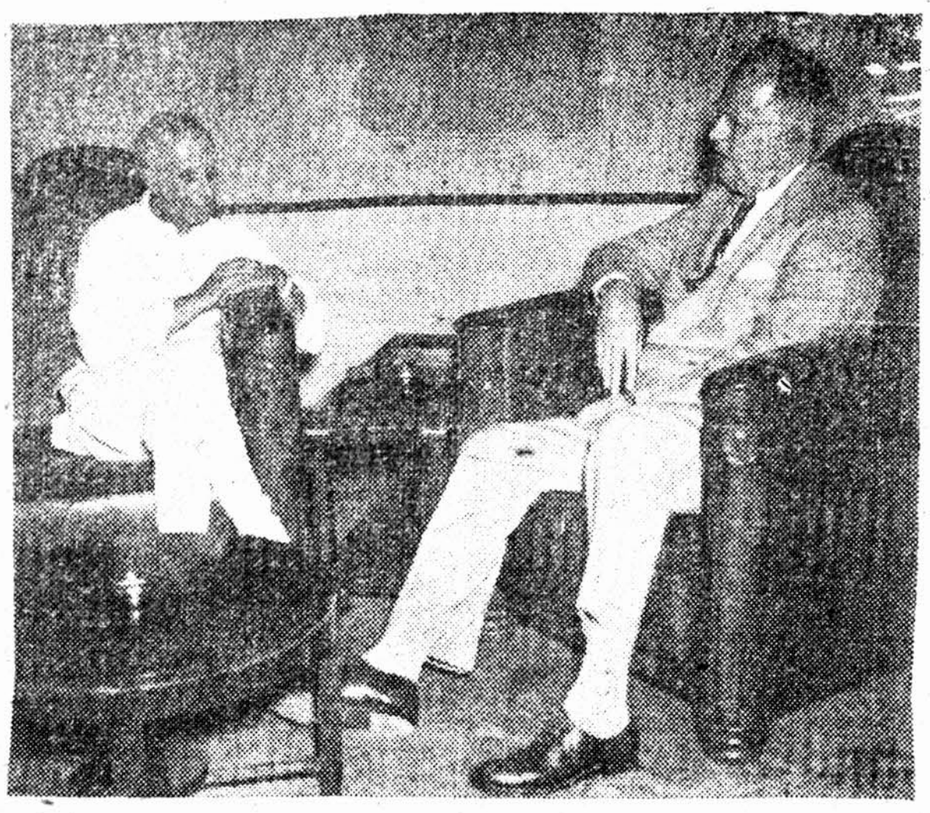
MADRAS, June 27 (A.P.I.): Rich deposits of coal are reported to have been found in an area of ten square miles between Vridhachalam and Cuddalore about one hundred and fifty miles from Madras.

The coal commission which recently made an investigational tour of the country in its report referred to the presence of coal mines in this area, and has now deputed a mining engineer to study the area.

INDIA HOUSE EMPLOYEES ASKED TO MAKE CHOICE.

LONDON, June 28 (Reuter): The employees of the India House have been asked to choose between the Indian Union and Pakistan after August 15 Reuter learnt officially today.

A circular has been issued and signatures have already been taken from the employees on their choice.



Mr. HENRY GRADY, U.S.A. Ambassador-designate to India, with Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

BHAURAO PATIL'S SERVICES TO EDUCATION

B.P.C.C. Chief's Appeal For Purse Fund

Mr. S. K. Patil, President of the B.P.C.C. in a statement says:—

"For over 25 years Shri Bhaurao Patil of Satara, a great lover of education, has rendered untiring and selfless services to the cause of primary and secondary education in the Satara District. Hundreds of primary schools, a big high school, several hostels including one for girls, and now a free and residential college for Science and Arts have been some of the achievements of this silent educationist. In recognition of these unique services, which are almost without parallel, friends and admirers of Shri Patil, Satara District, have decided to present him a purse of rupees one lakh within the next few days. A considerable portion of this purse has already been collected from villagers in the Satara District. This is a very noble cause which must commend itself to all lovers of education. The balance of the Purse Fund is being collected in the city of Bombay. As a token of appreciation of the services of Shri Bhaurao Patil, the B.P.C.C. has made a token grant to the Purse Fund and I earnestly appeal to all lovers of education in this city to associate themselves with this noble cause by generously contributing to the Purse Fund. All contributions received at the Congress House will be gratefully accepted and duly acknowledged.

Gujarat Research Society's Health Centres

The Asst. Secretary Gujarat Research Society, writes:—

The Gujarat Research Society has opened a Health Centre at Parekh House, Queen's Road, near Opera House, Bombay with a view to determine the normal averages of health and growth of all communities and to cultivate interest in and promote health and physical fitness of all classes of the Society. It also conducts laboratory examination of urine blood and stool. Till recently this examination was done free of charge but now nominal fee of Rs. 10 per family is charged for the whole examination. It is hoped that the public will register their names at the Centre of the Gujarat Research Society, near the Opera House personally or contact the Doctor in charge on telephone No. 25991.

For the benefits of the suburban public another Health Centre has been opened at "Vasantormi", Junction of 9th and 10th Roads, Khar. No fee is charged in this Health Centre for the examination.

It is earnestly requested that people will make use of both these Health Centres."

The time for such examination is 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Soviet Charge Against U. S

LONDON, June 28 (Reuter): A Moscow Radio Commentator today said that the United States were backing the ...ese Kuomintang—the major party in the Chinese Government—to such an extent that each American man, woman and child was contributing 30 dollars to keep the present regime in China in power.

"This ...ver forces the Chinese press... obey and be silent, and those who continue to resist have their officers and leaders arrested", the commentator said.

"United States papers are trying to assert that only ultra left-wing elements are dissatisfied with the position in China. The contrary is proved by the treatment of Chinese professors and students, most of whom are not affiliated to any political party.

"The Chinese people demand the immediate termination of the civil war, the establishment of a democratic regime and the creation of a coalition government in which all the democratic forc... of the country will be represented", the commentator added.

DELHI POLITICAL CONFERENCE MEETING

NEW DELHI, June 28, (API): The Delhi Provincial Political Conference will be held at Shahdara, Delhi, on July 1 and 2, under the presidentship of Mr. Jai Prakash Narain. It will be inaugurated by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Dr. Rajendra Prasad will address the conference, and will begin at 7.30 a.m. with a flag salutation ceremony which will be performed by Acharya J. B. Kripalani.

Consent To Capital Issues Exceeds 2½ Crores

NEW DELHI, June 28 (A.P.I.): Consent for a total issue of Rs. 2,58,90,765 in respect of 13 companies was given during the week ended June 16 1947 under the Control of Capital Issues Scheme. This amount represented Rs. 2,43,90,765 for immediate schemes, and Rs. 15 lakhs for long-range schemes.

Highlights of the consents for new companies were; Rs. 25 lakhs for the manufacture of electric fans and other electrical household requirements, a similar amount to a tourist and travel agency; Rs. 20 lakhs to a cinema concern; Rs. 15 lakhs for a sales agency business and the manufacture of centrifugal pumping machinery and electrical plant; and Rs. 10 lakhs for the manufacture buying and selling of pipes, poles, bricks, tiles etc.

Appeal For Funds For Sylhet Referendum

Mr. B. K. Nandy, President, and Mr. I. J. Palit Treasurer, Sylhet Referendum Committee, Bombay in the course of an appeal for funds, state:—

The much-talked of Referendum will take place in Sylhet on 6th and 7th July next. The population of Sylhet is 31,16,602 strong which is incidentally more than that of the North-Western Frontier Province. Out of this 5,47,415 eligible to vote will pool in 300 different centres extending over 5,474 sq. miles. In other words each centre will cover an average area of 1,826 sq. miles and will have 1,825 voters.

Already many parts of the District are under water due to monsoon. To carry people to and from polling centres will call in for plenty of country boats. Over and above this extra difficulty there is the main problem—the problem of expenditure. At the time of Assembly Elections the interested candidates spend for themselves. But this time there is no individual ultimate responsibility for anybody—but still an amount of Rs. 6,00,000 need be sent for this purpose.

A fervent appeal is made to the whole of India to make a genuine effort for the inclusion of one more district rnder the aegis of the Indian Union and to donate liberally.

NEW AND IMPROVED ATOM BOMBS

Chicago University Chancellor On U. S. Stocks

CHICAGO, June 28, (Reuter): The United States now has stocks of "New and improved atom bombs large enough, according to usually conservative sources, to destroy every large city on earth", according to Dr. Robert Hutchings, Chancellor of the Chicago University, where the first atom bomb experiments were carried out.

Writing in the magazine "Common Cause", the organ of the "Committee to frame a World Constitution", Dr. Hutchings said the type of bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki was now obsolete.

"We have at the most three years to forestall annihilation", he said.

The only path to permanent peace was through a world parliament and world disarmament, he added.

BRIG. CARIAPPA FOR ARMY DIVISION TALKS

LONDON, June 27 (I.P.A.): Brigadier Cariappa is understood to be flying to India tonight for participating in Indian Army Division Council recently set up at New Delhi. Cariappa is believed to be promoted after the conclusion of his strategic studies at London.

Two hundred Indian officers are now in Britain pursuing study courses. The need for choosing between the armies of Pakistan and the Indian Union, it is believed, is unlikely to affect them till their studies are concluded.

SCIENTISTS MAKE CLOUDS POUR DOWN

MELBOURNE, June 28 (Reuter): "Rainmaking" by spraying clouds with a secret liquid from a Dakota plane is to be tried soon by the Royal Australian Air Force in collaboration with the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research.

Details just released of the previous "rainmaking" tests show that twenty points of rain fell after clouds at 23,000 feet were "bombed" with 200 pounds of "dry ice" between Bathurst and Katoomba, New South Wales.

Radar equipment picked up the rain echoes within the cloud from which heavy rain dropped 21 minutes later over an area of 30 square miles.

Belated Information Of Vijaya Lakshmi's Appointment To Russian People

MOSCOW, June 28 (Reuter): The Soviet press and radio had up to today not told the Russian people of the appointment of Pandit Nehru's sister, Mrs. Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, as India's first Ambassador to Moscow.

Some days often elapse before items of foreign news appear in the Soviet newspapers

Cut In Czech Newsprint Se...el To Export To India

LONDON, June 28 (U.P.I.): The Czechoslovak neswpapers will be reduced from 48 pages a week to 40 following cuts in the newsprint allocations, according to the Prague Radio.

The restriction has been made because the Government approved of large paper exports to India, the Radio added

Argentine Politicians Fight Duels

BUENOS AIRES, June 28 (Reuter): After what was reported to be a "moving farewell scene" with president Juan Domingo Peron, Senor Eruardo Colom, Owner-Editor of the newspaper La Epoca, fought a duel "for the cause of revolution" with an Argentine opposition Deputy. Dr. Ernesto San Martino yesterday.

This was Argentina's second duel between politicians in a few hours.

The first took place when Dr. Gache Piran, Argentine Minister of Justice, and Dr. Ernesto Palacio, retiring President of the National Cultural Commission, sighted each other over their pistols in a Buenos Aires suburb. The cause of their quarrel was a dispute about Dr. Palacio's resignation They both missed.

The second duel occurred after a heated exchange between senor Colom a follower of president Peron, and Dr. San Martino in the chamber of deputies.

Both men retired to a spot outside the city for the encounter. The arrangement was that if neither adversary was hit by an exchange of pistol shots at 20 paces there was to be a second exchange at 18 paces.

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Ashad Shud 11, 2003.
Muslim: Sabban 9, 1366.
Parsi: Deh 29 1316.
Sunrise: 6-04 a.m. Sunset: 7-20 p.m.
Hightide: 10-00, 21-10.
Lowtide: 03-08, 15-44.

Today's Engagements

RAMAKRISHNA MISSION: (Religious Discourses): The following religious discourses will be held by Swami Sambuddhanandaji of Ramakrishna Mission, Khar Road. All are cordially invited to attend.

II. Sunday, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), at Mission Library Hall, Khar Road, (In English Bhagawat Geeta).

III. Sunday, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at Mission Library Hall, Khar Road, (In English) Teachings of Bhagawan Shree Ramakrishna Paramahamsa.

BOMBAY SPIRITUAL CENTRE: Discourse in Hindi on the subject of "Atma-Parichaya" by Swami Paramanandji, at 4-30 p.m., today.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "Our Body, the House of the Soul" is the subject of a public lecture to be followed by Questions and Answers. Sunday evening at 6-15, at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. K. V. Bhatt will deliver a lecture on "Elementary Astrology", today, at 4 p.m. and Captain Joshi will deliver a lecture on "Beam theory of Astrology", at 5 p.m., at the Liberty High School, Princess Street.

GAUDIYA MISSION: Pandit Vrajasunderji of Gaudiya Mission will deliver discourse on "Life and Teachings of Lord Chaitanya" in English, today (Sunday), at Sri Gaudiya Math, Gowalia Tank Road, at 5-30 p.m. Samkirtanam will precede and follow the discourse.

SILVERFISH: A Talk on "The Significance of Indian Thought for the World of Today" by Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta, at 6-15 p.m.

BHARATIYA SANGEET VRINDA: Vocal Music by Principal S. N. Ratanjankar of Marris College of Hindustani Music, Lucknow, at 8-30 a.m., today, at Talmakkiwadi, Tardeo, in celebration of Bharatiya Sangit Shikshapita Day.

KUMAR STAGE SERVICES: Opening ceremony of their Studio, today, at 9 a.m., by Mr. Nagindas T. Master.

HOME GUARDS: (Shivaji Park): First Social Gathering will be held at Bhageshwar Mandir Hall, Lady Hardinge Road, Mahim, today, from 3 to 7 p.m. The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, will preside.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL MUSLIM LEAGUE: Emergent meeting today (Sunday), to consider the present political situation in the province.

CLINICAL SHOW: Under the auspices of the Clinical and Scientific Committee, Bombay Medical Union, Messrs. Parke Davies & Co., will show today, at 7-30 p.m., films on Sex Hormones and Thrombin Topical in Skin Grafting at the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, Chowpatti.

ISRAELITE SCHOOL MACCABEANS CELEBRATION of the Second Anniversary of the Children's Reading Room, today (Sunday), at 3-30 p.m., in the Sir Elly Kadoorie School Hall, Mazgaon, under the presidentship of Mrs. Tarabai Manekial Premchand. Prof. Anant Kanekar will speak.

BILLAWAR ASSOCIATION: 15th Annual General Body meeting of the Association, today, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at 17, Raghunath Dadaji Street, Fort.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ: Public meeting today, at 4 p.m., at Podar College, Matunga, about the Travancore situation.

GOVT. GRAIN SHOP EMPLOYEES ASSOCIATION: Mr. Ashok Mehta, will meet members of the Managing Committee and promoters of the Co-operative Society, today (Sunday), at 9-0 a.m. (S. T.) at the Association's Office.

BOMBAY ANDHRA MAHASABHA: Farewell party to Dr. M. V. Radhakrishna Rao, and to Mr. P. S. Narayana Prasad. At Mahasabha premises at 5-30 p.m. today.

TABLE TENNIS & CHESS TOURNAMENTS: Free F.A. classes and the tournaments, will be conducted under the auspices of P. K. V. Samaj Gamdevi as from 5th and 12th July, 1947 respectively. Entries close on 8th July, 1947. For further information please make enquiries at the office of the Samaj at the Gamdevi Temple Gamdevi, Bombay No. 7.

KARNATAKA VIDYARTHI SAMITHI: Adjourned Special General Body Meeting today (Sunday) at 9 a.m., at 132, Bazargate Street, Fort.

MGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI: 44th Anniversary Celebration and Prize Distribution Function of the Mogaveera Free Night High School, today, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Sir C. J. Hall, Fort. Mr. P. R. Subramanyam will preside.

ISMAIL YUSUF COLLEGE EX-STUDENTS' UNION: General meeting today, at Anjuman-e-Islam High School, Hornby Road, at 5-30 p.m.

BOMBAY PROV. HINDI SAHITYA SAMMELAN: Public meeting today (Sunday), at 5 p.m., at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall. Shri Viyogi Hari, President of the All-India Hindi Sahitya Sammelan will address.

A meeting of the all members of Bombay Suburban Cattle Owners Co-operative Federation will be held on Sunday, 29th June, 1947 at 5 p.m. at Santa Cruz, Vokala Bangla, No. 4.

PLEA FOR LINGUISTIC PROVINCES

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A resolution demanding the reconstitution of the Indian provinces on linguistic and cultural basis and fixing the boundaries of linguistic units as autonomous provinces in the future constitution of India was adopted unanimously at a public meeting held under the joint auspices of the All India League of Linguistic Provinces and the Karnatak Maha Mandal at Jinnah Hall this evening.

Diwan Bahadur N. V. Sayenna presided.

The meeting was held in observance of the "Linguistic Provinces Day."

Speaking on the resolution Mr. N. C. N. Acharya pointed out that the question of the reconstitution of the provinces on linguistic basis deserved serious consideration of the framers of the constitution. There could be no constitution without properly-constituted provinces. The present provinces were formed by the British rather haphazardly and there was no meaning in perpetuating that irrational basis. The principle of linguistic and cultural basis was accepted by the Congress as well as the British and he hoped that it would be better if in view of the fast changing events the question of settling the boundaries was soon settled.

ALLEGED PROFITEERING IN ICE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Information received by the police to the effect that ice was being sold at a rate, which was higher than the controlled rate, led to the arrest of two shopkeepers.

It was stated by the police that the accused persons, who ran the Mani's Cold Drink House on Girgaon Road, sold ice at a higher rate to a bogus customer, who paid them in marked coins. The place was subsequently raided. The accused were placed before Mr. M. Nasrulla, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court and were ordered to be released on bail.

ADIVASI WORKER DEAD

The Hon. Secretary, Adivasi Seva Mandal, writes:

Mr. Moreshwar J. Mhatre, a conscientious and selfless worker of Adivasi Seva Mandal expired on 13-6-1947 after continued illness.

Mr. M. J. Mhatre had taken an active part in the Independence struggle of 1942 and joined the Manor Centre of the Adivasi Seva Mandal after his release from prison. Last year, he was transferred to Shahapur for organising the work in Shahapur Taluka. His death has deprived Adivasi people of an honest, straigtforward and a born fighter and is an irreparable loss for the Adivasi Seva Mandal.

MUSLIM INTERESTS IN LONDON SHIPPING TALKS

BOMBAY, June 28 (A.P.I.): Mr. Mohamadali Habib, a Muslim businessman of Bombay, in a statement protests against the exclusion of Muslim Shipping interests from the forthcoming London Conference of Indian and British shipping interests.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1.

SUNDAY, June 29.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7-30 a.m. Swar Kalika (by D'Amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 D. K. Joshi Mangalwedhekar (Pakhawaj) 8-45 Ajit Merchant 9-0 Eknath Hatiskar (Dhava) 9-15 Vinayakrao Patwardhan (Bilaskhani Todi) 11-0 Film Music 11-45 Gahadh Ninder Gujarati musical Rupak 12-15 p.m. Gangubai Bangal (Gaud-Sarang) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 R. N. Karkare (Desi) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 R. N. Karkare (Tilak Kamod) 4-45 Zawwar Husain (Thumri) 5-0 D. K. Joshi Mangal Wedhekar (Pakhwaj) 5-15 Programme for children (M) 5-45 Sitar Recital 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Zawwar Husain (Ghazal J. N. Azad) 6-30 Programme of Gujarati Garbigeeto 6-45 Kannada Songs by G. S. Yellapurkar 7-0 Eknath Hatiskar and Party (Abhang Namdeo) 7-15 D. K. J. Mangal Wedhekar (Pakhawaj) 7-30 Vinayakrao Patwardhan (Gaud Mathar) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Kavya Darshan Navakvita (4) (M) 8-45 Uttar Gujaratne Kune Feature in Gujarati written by Narhari Bhatt 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Air Orchestra Khambawati: Rageshri 10-0 Symphonic Hour Philharmonic Sym. Orch. of N. Y.

WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMERS.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:—Locally moderate to heavy rain likely in the south Konkanpatti during next 48 hours.

OUTLOOK FOR SUBSEQUENT 2 DAYS:—Rainfall will decrease in Khandesh and Konkan.

ON WITH THE SHOW!

Entertainment Topics—At Home And Abroad

BY "SARDI"

OLIVIER KNIGHTED

Following close on the heels of Sir Ralph Richardson, yet another British stage and screen star has been knighted—LAURENCE OLIVIER, whose unique and effective production of HENRY V has won him universal acclaim. Even in the U.S.A., where British films are not greatly favoured, 'Henry V" won the plaudits of hard boiled American critics as well as picturegoers. Reviewing this film in the daily "Chronicle" during its Bombay release, I recall referring to it as the best screen adaptation of any of Shakespeare's works, though local fellow-critics seemed, at the time, dubious of the merits of the unusual Olivier presentation.

Now comes the news that Lawrence Olivier is to bring HAMLET to the screen, playing the title role himself as he has often done at the Old Vic. Without a doubt, this new venture will be treated with the reverence due to a Shakespearean play, and of course Olivier will do justice to the role. However, I, for one, would prefer to see the dashing Olivier as Romeo rather than the brooding Prince of Denmark, a role more suited to JOHN GIELGUD whom I venture to describe as the greatests living tage Hamlet of today.

HARD-WON FAME

Olivier first won recognition on the English stage when he played in Noel Coward's PRIVATE LIVES. His career in films has been an up-hill task. How many remember him in the British film POTIPHAR'S WIFE, in which Lonsdale satire he played the blackmailing chauffeur? Do many of you have memories of him in THE YELLOW TICKET, his first American film made opposite Elissa Landi, almost fifteen years ago?

Metro Goldwyn Mayer were anxious to cast Olivier as leading man to GARBO in her masterpiece QUEEN CHRISTINA. Full of hope, the young Englishman arrived in Hollywood only to discover that Garbo was insistent on JOHN GILBERT getting the part because she wished to give her old friend a helping hand at a time when Gilbert was going downhill.

So Olivier was cast in "The Yellow Ticket" and in "Westward Passage" opposite Ann Harding. Later, he played Gloria Swanson's male lead in her first British picture.

Recently, Olivier has scored heavily on the stage, in "King Lear" and "Pedipus Rex", the latter of which he has presented with success in the West End as well as on Broadway.

Sir Lawrence Olivier has indeed come a long way since he first started out in films. Good luck to him in his future undertakings.

NARGIS AS JULIET

Talking of Shakespeare, one eagerly awaits Famous Pictures' Hindi version of "Romeo and Juliet." 'NARGIS, as the ill-fated Italian girl, will perhaps be adequate enough; but one wonders what SAPRU will make of the lover's role!

It is to be hoped that the producers have not slavishly copied the American version of this tragedy, made almost a decade ago, with NORMA SHEARER and LESLIE HOWARD.

Of course this will not be the first time an Indian concern has tackled the Bard of Avon Years ago, Sohrab Modi did a native version of "Hamlet", entitled KHOON-KHA-KHOON. Those with long-enough memories, will recall Modi in the role of the Prince and Naseem in the part of Ophelia who bore an Eastern name for the purpose of the film.

NO MISADAPTATIONS, PLEASE!

As art is international, it is wise of our producers to try to adapt foreign classics for our entertainment. The characters, however, should follow the original rather than be Indianised, as such a process often leads to misadaptation.

However, let producers be warned not to toy with Indian stories written by foreigners. The crash of Anwar's plans for adapting SIDHARTA should be a good lesson to them. This film aspirant would not be warned in time and now seems to be unable to recover from his initial blunder.

While advising the filming of foreign works, I am not suggesting that our own writers should be neglected—far from it. There is room for both foreign and indigenous talent.

That's all till next week rolls around.

MAZAGON DOCK WORKERS GRIEVANCES

The General Secretary, Dockyard Labour Union, in the course of a statement says:—

"I wish to draw the attention of the Labour Minister to the acute discontent prevailing among workers of Mazagon Dock Ltd. as a result of the Management to implement the award of the adjudicator in respect of rivetters. The adjudicator, Mr. Vasoodeo, in his award published on 23rd May 1946 had granted an increase of 4 annas in the daily rate of the rivetters. Immediately after the publication of the award, however, the Company put up a notice asking the rivetters to appear for trade-test before claiming the increase granted by the adjudicator. The Union repeatedly protested against this attempt on the part of the Company to circumvent the award but this was disregarded by the Company and the rivetters were denied the increase to which they were entitled as per the award.

"All attempts made by the Union to move the Government have failed: The Company has also refused to accept terms of compromise put forward by the Union and is now threatening to discharge nearly 400 rivetters. In this situation there seems to be only one alternative before the workers namely to give notice of strike to make the Company adhere to the award of Mr. Vasoodeo. I want to know whether the Labour Minister wants the workers to adopt this course of action. It is strange that while on the one hand the Labour Minister has been advising the workers to accept adjudication for the settlement of their demands, on the other he is refusing to take action against the Company for open defiance of the award. How can workers be asked to accept adjudication when the Government refused to accept their moral and legal responsibility of enforcing the award of the adjudicators."

KARACHI, June 28 (A.P.I.): The Sind Provincial Trade Union Congress has declared a general strike in Karachi today to protest against the Industrial Relations Bill which was passed by the Sind Legislative Assembly yesterday.

Colour And Silk Industries To Start At Kalyan

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, June 28: It is understood from reliable sources that Colour and Silk industries will shortly be started near Kalyan by Imperial Chemical Industries and Tatas respectively. It is also understood that about 2,000 acres of land will be purchased by the above two companies.

This land which is under agriculture is spread in small villages of Umbarada, Saparda, Chikanghar and other villages which are near Kalyan. It is learnt that all the agriculturist of the above villages have sent an application to the Government of Bombay not to give away this agricultural land for the purpose of industries.

Thana Dist. Congress Workers To Meet

(From Our Own Correspondent).

KALYAN, June 27.

A two day conference of all Congress Workers of the Thana District will be held on the 4th and 5th July, 1947, at Kalyan in the English School premises under the presidentship of Mr. G. D. Vartak, Minister, Local Self-Government, Government of Bombay.

About 100 workers from all over the district are expected to attend the conference and the following are the main items which will be discussed: 1. Difficulties of the Congress worker in their day to day Congress work. 2. British Government's 3rd June declaration. 3. Future Congress programme to be carried out in the district in view of the changed political situation in the country.

Sri P. S. Bhagwat, Member of the A.-I. C. C. explain to the workers about 'what happened at the recent A.-I. C. C. Session at Delhi'.

MUSIC, HINDI & SEWING CLASSES FOR WOMEN.

Music, Hindi & Sewing Classes for women are conducted in the premises of the Young Men's Hindu Association at Vithalbhai Patel Road (Girgaum) between 1 & 6 p.m. on week days. Sewing Classes are recognised by the Board of Industrial and Technical Training of Bombay Government and students can appear for the examinations of the Board.

THE MYSTERIOUS FAQIR OF IPI

By Ratanlal Bansal

The Faqir of Ipi—known in early life as Mirza Ali Khan—has been in the news for two decades now. He is the Scarlet Pimpernel of the Frontier, reputed to be here, there and everywhere. Few facts about his life are known except that he is deeply venerated in the Tribal Areas and that he is a sworn enemy of the British.

In the new political set-up created by the partition of India the elusive Faqir may still play a notable role as the leader of the Pathans.

Since the start of the Muslim League campaign in the Frontier Province and the independent Tribal Belt, the Faqir of Ipi has again become a topic of the day both in inland and foreign newspapers.

To-day the position is such that both the Leaguers and the Congressites of the Frontier Province, proclaiming the Faqir of Ipi to be their supporter, are trying to prove that a majority of the independent tribes are in favour of them and are against their opponents.

Whichever side may be true, this much is clear from it that the Faqir of Ipi holds a great influence over the independent tribes and the present and future politics of the Tribal Belt very much depends upon him. That is why to-day the same curiosity is found among the public as it was during 1936-38, when the Faqir of Ipi, after organising the tribes on a vast scale, had waged war against the British Government and such a mighty Government could not completely suppress him even after spending a lac of rupees every day.

Indeed to know anything about the Faqir of Ipi is very difficult, because he has to live in secret places in order to escape from the spies of the British Government, which is determined to take his life. This is the reason why a few accounts written about him by the foreign correspondents, which appeared in the foreign newspapers and magazines during 1936-38, were almost all of them based more on imagination than on reality. Even his photographs published therein were absolutely imaginary and his accounts were so incomplete that they did not contain even the real name of the Faqir of Ipi.

A Legend

Whatever brief account the author of this article has been able to gather about the Faqir of Ipi, although differs from what has appeared in the foreign press, is absolutely authentic and is reliable, as it has been obtained from some of the very respectable people of the N.W.F.P.

The Faqir of Ipi was born in the last decade of the nineteenth century in the village of Ipi in the Tribal territory just about the time when the British forces were occupying that area and establishing the Agency of Tochi. To-day the legend runs all over Waziristan that as a protest against this act of the British Government, this newly-born child refused his mother's milk for full forty days, which signified that this child would remain anti-British throughout his whole life. According to the instructions of the 'Mullas' he was named Mirza Ali Khan.

It is rather regrettable that the real name of his father has not yet been known, although all the people there know that his father was a well-reputed head (Khan) of his tribe and held somewhat more progressive views than an ordinary Waziri, because he did not satisfy himself by confining his son's education to merely rifle shooting, but to make him well-educated he sent him to a religious school or 'maktab.'

Mirza Ali Khan began to study religion with great concentration of mind. There are still some people in Bannu, who were fortunate enough to read with him. They say that Mirza Ali Khan not only read but also tried to translate whatever he read into practice. The determination with which he observed 'roza' and 'namaz' even in that tender age not only impressed his class-fellows but his teachers as well. From physical point of view though his personality was neither impressive nor attractive, he commanded a great respect on account of his spiritual mentality.

After finishing his studies he went for 'Haj' and when he returned from there, his admirers found that his spiritual feelings had been further strengthened. Within a few days he became famous in his neighbourhood on account of his keeping long fasts and doing similar forms of rigorous penance, and the people began to revere him like an ascetic. Still he was not known by the name of Faqir and people called him Mirza A. Khan.

Contact With Haji Of Turangzai

At that time he came into contact with the religious head of the Mohmand tribe, Haji Fazal Wahid, who is better known in the history of the Frontier Province as the Haji of Turangzai and who waged a fierce war against the British Government by organising the independent tribes during 1913-19. It is remarkable that the Haji of Turangzai had close contacts with the Indian revolutionaries and he in collaboration with the late Maulana Mahmud-ul-Hasan, 'Guru' of Maulana Husain Ahmed Madni, devised a grand plan of revolution, according to which the independent tribes of the Frontier along with the Sikhs of the Punjab would have rebelled against the British power and the Governments of Turkey and Kabul would have helped them. Shri Ras Behari Bose, Raja Mahendra Pratap, etc. were also involved in this plot but due to many reasons it could not succeed.

The Haji of Turangzai also published a paper for propagation of his views which greatly influenced Mirza Ali Khan and he became a bitter enemy of the Britishers.

These anti-British views of Mirza Ali Khan took an active shape in the year 1930, when the Civil Disobedience Movement under the leadership of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was in full swing all over the Frontier Province. It is important that the credit of bringing Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan in public life also goes to the Haji of Turangzai, although Khan Sahib refused to follow the violent path of the Haji.

Tribal Uprising

By now Haji Mirza Ali Khan had become known by the name of the Faqir and due to his good behaviour, high character, devotion to God, and religious practices hundreds of God-fearing people of the independent Tribal Belt regarded him as their 'Guru.' Gradually they were attracted towards this movement in greater numbers and when on the 23rd April, 1930 hundreds of unarmed Pathans were shot dead by the British soldiers in the 'Kissa Khani' bazar of Peshawar, they could not bear it and declared 'jehad' or holy war against the Britishers.

Immediately upon this declaration the whole tribal territory began to resound with gunshots and explosions of bombs dropped from the aeroplanes. This was the first time in the history of the Frontier Province when the various tribes, forgetting their past mutual jealousies, were fighting shoulder to shoulder against the British Government. When the British officers started negotiations with the tribals for a compromise, they did not as usual demand an increase in their allowance; instead their conditions were that Mahatma Gandhi and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan should be released and the Special Ordinance of the Frontier Province should be withdrawn.

This rbeellion lasted a few months when it was ultimately suppressed by aerial bombardment and slowly it took the form of minor raids in place of organised warfare

A Propaganda War

The authorities of the Frontier Province became alert by this rebellion and they decided to buy the Faqir of Ipi by money. This is an old policy of the British Government by which it often wins over the rebellious leaders to its side but this policy failed in regard to the Faqir of Ipi. The British authorities then started propaganda war against the Faqir of Ipi. On the one hand it was spread all over the independent tribal territory that the Faqir of Ipi was the paid agent of the British Government, who, in accordance with their wishes, by raising revolts at different places, provided them with an opportunity to move forward in the tribal territory. On the other hand, outside the Frontier Province it was propagated that the Faqir of Ipi was a religious fanatic, who could be a great danger to the Hindus and Sikhs of the Frontier. But this propaganda also could not break his courage. Like the Haji of Turangzai, in order to clarify his views and actions, he also arranged for the publication of booklets and posters, which were often distributed by him in the Settled Districts.

Side by side he was also engaged in strengthening his organisation. Already his relations with the Kabul Government were good, for in 1929 he had given valuable help to General Nadir Khan against the British henchman, Bachcha Sakka. Besides, he also established relations with some other anti-British Governments and secured their help in the form of arms

Guerilla Warfare

As soon as the British Government came to know of all these preparations a very big force was dispatched to split the organisation of the Faqir of Ipi. First of all this force burnt down his house situated in Ipi; upon which he migrated into Khaisora Valley and with a small band of his followers, whose number is said to be not more than 80, he fought so fiercely that the British forces had to retreat to their headquarters. There were two outstanding features of these operations. Firstly the followers of the Faqir of Ipi waged 'guerilla' warfare and secondly the bullets used from the Faqir's side were made of some material looking like cement, which was as hard as, but lighter than, lead. He also has a well-organised espionage system which kept him informed of every activity in the British camps. About this time some foreign correspondents chiefly American, put out this story that there were some 300 European soldiers also in his army; but this story was quite baseless. Of course, he had succeeded in collecting about him some Pathan soldiers who had retired from the British Army.

An interesting thing which occurred about this time was that a lot of 'Faqirs of Ipi' appeared all over the independent tribal territory. This is certain that the Faqir of Ipi was seen simultaneously in different places, which popularised him as a miraculous person throughout the tribal territory. But there is nothing mysterious about it for, like Hitler and Mussolini, he also kept his doubles. Moreover, some people began to pretend themselves as 'Faqirs of Ipi.'

The hand-bills which were often sent out to Bannu by the Faqir had the following seal on them:—

AHQARUL-IBAD ALMUTWAKKIL ALLAH MIRZA ALI KHAN.

The hand-bills which had this seal on them were considered to be his authoritative declarations.

Correspondence With Hitler

The operations which began in 1936 continued right up to 1938. After that due to aerial bombardment his organisation began to show signs of weakness. Realizing this he entrusted the entire burden of war to his four lieutenents, Mulla Sher Ali, General Gaggo, Khalifa Mehr Dil, and Din Faqir and he was again absorbed in penance inside a cave. A few days after this the World War II started and the publication of all the news relating to the Faqir of Ipi was banned by the Censor Department, but his name has been found in the documents of Hitler, which have been recently discovered. From this it is clear that he was not sitting quiet even during the war period.

According to the Congress circles of the Frontier, the Faqir is strongly opposing the Muslim League propaganda in the tribal territory and is eager to co-operate with every anti-British organisation. Viewing the past record of his life this news item seems to contain an element of truth and if it is so, it is also certain that the Pakistan scheme of the Muslim League will get a heavy blow because it cannot be successful without the co-operation of the independent tribes.

It is possible that some day we may find this mysterious Faqir of to-day living in caves as the chief member of the Cabinet of the Frontier Province or of the Tribal Belt and at that time this rebel of to-day may be seen in the role of a peace-maker.

The danger of contracting a cold always lurks in large crowds of people.

At the first sign of a cold, use Mistol without delay.

A few drops of Mistol in each nostril bring blessed relief. Soothing Mistol clears up the inflammation and removes the congestion, thus enabling you to breathe freely once more

U. S. GOING "DRY" AGAIN

NEW YORK: "The United States is headed back to national prohibition", Mrs. D. Leigh Colvin, president of the Woman's Temperance Union, told a national conference of the organisation.

"One-quarter of the area of the United States, containing 28,000,000 people, is now dry or bans hard liquor. Eventually entire states will go dry and ultimately the nation", she said.

One Million Dollars Voted

CAIRO: The sum of one million dollars has been set aside for furthering the Palestine Arab case between now and the Autumn session of U. N. General Assembly, according to a decision of the Arab Higher Committee. The money will be disbursed by an inter-Arab Palestine sub-Committee formed in New York and consisting of: Fares Bey Khoury Mahmud Fawzi Bey, Secretary; Charles Malik, Muhammed Khalidi (Iraq) Asad Faqih and Wasef Kamal (Palestine).

RUSSIANS LIVE IN DUGOUTS

MOSCOW: About 40,000 families are still living in dugouts in those areas of Russia which were occupied by the Germans.

A decree has now been issued by the Government that they must all be rehoused by November 7, this year.

RANGOON, June 27 (Reuter): Burma postage stamps will be overprinted with the words "Interim Government" in the Burmese language with effect from September one 1947, a Press Note issued by the Burma Government said today.

Partition Council

NEW DELHI, June 28, (A.P.I.): The Associated Press of India understands that the composition of the Partition Council differs only slightly from that of the Special Committee of the Cabinet. The Congress and the Muslim League have each the right to nominate three members, only two of whom however may attend a meeting of the Council.

The League has nominated Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan and Sardar Abdur Rab Nishtar. The Congress has re-nominated Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Dr. Rajendra Prasad but has yet to nominate its third representative.

British Engineers Blow Up Germany's Second Largest Bunker

BERLIN, June 28, (U. P. A.): British Army demolition engineers today used 14 tons of explosives to blow up Germany's second largest air raid bunker near the Berlin zoo.

The bunker contained a hospital, Maternity wards and elevators, and 4,000—5,000 people were able to take shelter in it.

China's Olympic Side To Play In Bombay

It has been reported that the Sintago Football Club of Hongkong might play a match in Bombay some time next month against a combined Bombay XI. This is the result of the W.I.F.A.'s acceptance of the Indian Football Association's telegraphic offer of accommodating the fixture.

Time permitting the visitors might play even a couple of games more of which one may be against the Trades, Bombay's leading side.

The Sintago Football Club is expected to represent China in the 1948 Olympiad.

B.P.S.C. President Resigns

Mr. T. Abraham, the President of the Bombay Provincial Students' Congress, has issued the following statement to the press:—

"I am much grieved to inform the student community and the public of the Bombay Province, of my determination to resign my post of the Presidentship of the Bombay Provincial Students' Congress. I have taken up the above post with great hopes and aspirations of serving the student community by building a real student movement in a province which to my mind, has never seen a student movement worthy of its name. I can assure all my friends that I have tried my level best to steer clear the movement, but as the party interest of the Forward Bloc puts on my executive committee, undue pressure of unjustifiable party regimentation, I find no better alternative than to resign my post of presidentship so as to vindicate the free spirit of the student movement."

GENERAL RAINFALL IN C.P., MALABAR AND BENGAL

POONA, June 28, (A. P. I.): The following is the weather summary for Saturday, (28th June):—

The bay cyclonic storm crossed the coast by yesterday night weakened and lies this morning as a shallow depression centred near Pendra over the North-East Central Provinces, rainfall has been nearly general in Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, East Central India, the Central Provinces and Malabar, Assam, Bihar, the Konkan and Mysore. Scattered falls have also occurred in Kashmir, West Central India, the United Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and the rest South Peninsula. Day temperatures continued to be abnormally high in the North Central Provinces, the United Provinces and the East Punjab.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING:—Locally heavy rain will extend to West Central India and along and near the United Provinces Hills.

WEATHER CHART.

POONA, June 28, (A. P. I.): The following is the weather chart showing maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inrhes during past 24 hours, from 1st June 1947, and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on Saturday:—

Allahabad 103 86 0 0.3 minus 4.0, Baroda 100 81 0 0 —, BOMBAY 92 81 0 3.4 minus 4.0, Delhi 107 90 0 0.1 minus 2.4, Hyderabad (Dn.) 86 77 0 2.7 minus 1.4, Karachi 86 81 0 0 minus 0.7, Lahore 111 85 0 0 minus 1.5, Lucknow 105 87 0 1.7 minus 2.1, Madras 98 83 T 0.2 minus 1.5, Mysore 83 68 0 2.9 plus 0.5, Nagpur 95 74 2.1 4.1 minus 3.9, Patna 96 79 0.5 3.7 minus 2.9, Peshawar nil, Poona 90 75 0 0 minus 4.2, Srinagar 95 61 1.4 plus 0.1, Surat 95 82 0 0.1 minus 7.6.

FORECAST TILL THE MORNING OF 30-6-47:—The Monsoon will extend in Khandesh. There will be fairly widespread light to moderate rain in the Konkanpatti, Khandesh, north Mawal and north Desh. Local showers are expected in Marathwada, south Mawal, south Desh the Bombay Karnatak and south Gujarat. Isolated showers are also possible in east Kathiawar, the Hyderabad Karanatak, western Telungana and the southern districts of central Hyderabad and eastern Telungana.

Lahore And Amritsar Comparatively Quiet

15 Fresh Incidents In Calcutta: Police Fire 17 Rounds

LAHORE, June 28 (A.P.I.): The communal situation in Lahore was quiet on Saturday. There were four new fires in different localities out they were all of a minor nature. Four old fires rekindled in the course of the day. Two attempts to set fire to houses were also made. One case of stabbing was reported from Chowk Barafkhana. The victim was removed to hospital.

All telephones disconnected during the recent disturbances in Lahore have been restored.

AMRITSAR SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

AMRITSAR, June 28 (A.P.I): The communal situation in Amritsar showed a marked improvement today. There were only two stabbings one of which proved fatal. Seven cases of arson were reported from different parts of the town by 5 p.m.

15 OUTBREAKS IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, June 28 (A.P.I.): A Bengal Government press note on the Calcutta situation issued tonight says:

Reports of 15 fresh incidents were received today, Shampukar area being the worst affected. A serious case of shooting necessitating drastic action by the police was reported from this area before midday. The miscreants fired at passengers of some milk lorries and also at the police escorts, killing one and injuring four persons. Some bombs were also used. The police fired 17 rounds injuring one of the assailants who was carrying a hand-grenade. Eleven arrests were made on the spot and the affected locality was brought under 34 hours curfew continuing up to 6 A.M. on Monday morning.

The casualty figures, as reported upto 9 P.M. are: 4 dead and 26 injured.

A 34-hour-curfew beginning from 8 p.m. today has been imposed in an area under the jurisdiction of Shampukur Police Station. Night curfew from 7 p.m. to 6 a.m. for a week from today has also been imposed in an area under Watgunge Police Station.

BAN OF WEAPONS TO CONTINUE IN POONA

The order banning manufacture, sale, import, etc., of knives and other sharp edged instruments, without a permission from the District Magistrate, in the following areas of the Poona District has been extended for a further period of two months from June 29:—The limits of the Municipal Boroughs of Poona City and Poona Suburban and Poona and Kirkee Cantonments and the villages of Junnar, Manchar, Narayangaon, Sirur Ghodnadi, Baramati, Indapur, Lonavala, Talegaon Dabhade, Induri and Dhond.

ALLEGED STONE-THROWING AT TRAINS: ACCUSED RELEASED ON BAIL

BOMBAY, Saturday.

For alleged throwing of stones at running trains near Victoria Terminus Railway Station Yard, during the strike of railwaymen two persons, Ramchandra and Sona Ravaji, were arrested yesterday evening.

Both the accused were placed before Mr. M. Nasrulla, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court to-day, and ordered to be released on bail.

BBC INFILTRATION INTO MALAYA

Will Direct Official Propaganda In Far East

(From Our Own Correspondent)

SINGAPORE, June 23. (By Air Mail).

The British Government apparently is not satisfied with the work of the Colonial Office propaganda machinery—Radio Malaya—which the Malayan Government had fruitlessly tried to represent to the Malayan public as a public property, which it is really not, because nobody whose views do not please the Authorities is allowed to broadcast his opinion through Rado Malaya. And so "the British Broadcasting Corporation has accepted the invitation of the United Kingdom Government" to take over control of the less known Foreign Office controlled British Far Eastern Broadcasting Service in Malaya—an organisation quite distinct from Radio Malaya. The B.F.E.B. Service was originally operated by the British Ministry of Information through the All-India Radio broadcasting to enemy-occupied countries in the Far East during the War. It officially began operating with headquarters in Singapore as a civilian station under Foreign Office control on June 1 last year.

"The BBC will direct the Far Eastern Broadcasting programme and will build new high-powered short-wave transmitters to broadcast to all of the Far East," said BF.E.B.S. Chief Lawson-Reece in an interview on his return from conferences with BBC and F.O. representatives in Britain, "There are important news broadcasts which people in Malaya and the Far East want to hear, from London only," he said.

Four Killed In Train Collision

CALCUTTA, June 28 (U.P.I.): Four were killed and one seriously injured in a collision near Adra on the B. N. Railway yesterday.

SCIENCE DEVELOPS NEW INSECTICIDES TO FIGHT DISEASE

As guardians of the public health, insecticides have been a boon to mankind. Prior to the discovery of insecticides, insects — as carriers of typhoid, malaria, dysentery and other dread diseases — inflicted an appalling death toll on the human race.

Science has now developed insecticides that are deadly to flies, mosquitoes, bugs and other dangerous disease-bearing insects. The latest of these scientific developments — DDT — is a complete departure from the earlier method of killing insects by the constant use of sprays and powders. Indeed, insect eradication formerly depended on the frequent use of these insecticides.

Unlike the old insect sprays and powders, DDT is an insecticide whose killing power persists long after it has been applied. One of its most efficient methods of application is to spray a 5% DDT oil solution on walls, ceilings, screens and other surfaces. After DDT is sprayed, the oil evaporates, leaving a deadly film of DDT on the surface. When insects touch this film, they become gradually paralyzed and eventually die. In contrast to other insecticides, it is characteristic of DDT that the surfaces sprayed with a 5% DDT oil solution remain deadly to insects for weeks and even months after spraying. DDT, while long lasting in its effect, is slow in action and possesses no great knock-down qualities.

When a fast acting insecticide is desired, pyrethrum sprays are superior. Pyrethrum is obtained from a daisy-like plant that grows in Kenya. Unlike DDT, pyrethrum sprays result in rapid knock-down. Insects passing through a pyrethrum spray become immediately paralyzed, drop to the ground and soon die. It should be remembered however, that pyrethrum insecticides have no residual value. Through skillful blending of synthetic compounds with pyrethrum, knock-down insecticides have now been produced which are far superior to the pre-war type of pyrethrum spray.

It follows that DDT insecticides sprayed on surfaces are indicated for long lasting effect; and pyrethrum insecticides sprayed into the air for quick knock-down. Entomologists urge the use of these two insecticides in combination in order to attain the complete eradication of insects in the home.

End insect menace with these 2 insect killers!
MADE IN U.S.A.
FLIT
Surface Spray
CONTAINS 5% DDT
FOR SPRAYING
WALLS CEILINGS
AND OTHER SURFACES
DRIES AND LEAVES A FILM THAT
KILLS
FLIES • MOSQUITOES
ROACHES • BED BUGS
MOTHS • ANTS
AND MANY OTHER HOUSEHOLD INSECTS
STANCO INCORPORATED, BAYWAY, NEW JERSEY, U.S.A.
CONTAINS 5% DDT
To be sure you get FLIT SURFACE SPRAY, ask for the green tin with the marching soldiers.
When you buy FLIT, look for the soldier on the yellow tin.
FLIT
Kills Flies Mosquitoes Cockroaches Bugs Moths Ants
Flit spray will not stain
CONTAINS PYRETHRUM + SYNTHETIC COMPOUNDS
For long-lasting protection, use FLIT Surface Spray
For quick killing power, rely on FLIT

Bevin Blacks Out Paris Conference

"Not A Word" Says He To Press Correspondents

PARIS, June 28 (APA): Qualified officials last night reported that the British Foreign Secretary, Ernest Bevin, has imposed a total blackout on news of his meetings with the French and Soviet Foreign Ministers on the joint European reconstruction programme.

Bevin, it was reported, proposed the blackout at the beginning of the Conference and French Foreign Minister, Georges Bidault, and Soviet Foreign Minister, Molotov concurred.

Following the Ministers' first meeting yesterday afternoon, reporters could get no account of what happened. French official sources promptly blamed the British for the silence.

Press Conferences previously planned by the French and British were cancelled. Correspondents were told the news blackout would continue indefinitely.

Correspondents were quick to note that the return to the dark ages of Conference journalism coincided with the absence of an American diplomat at the parley table.

Bevin himself set the note as he emerged from the four hour discussion.

Asked what he had to say about the session, he replied good naturally, but curtly "not a word".

French officials who had arranged a News Conference for 18.00 G.M.T. (1.30 a.m. I.S.T. today) yesterday were obviously discomfited by the secrecy regulation. One British press officer said that Bevin hoped to maintain the blackout until the end of the Conference when a joint 'communique' could be issued on its results. The Russians, as usual, said nothing.

RIGOROUS SECRECY

The official French News Agency reported that the Conferees made one decision before they had hardly begun: to maintain the "most rigorous" secrecy on the deliberations "which should however by their very nature carry an exceptional interest for all of Europe as well as for the American public".

French sources expressed surprise at the British attitude, recalling that in previous international conferences the British had always fought any recourse to diplomacy". British officials themselves gave no explanation, but French quarters suggested that Bevin considered the offer of American aid for continental reconstruction of such importance that he wishes to avoid premature hopes and disappointments in press accounts of council table differences.

It was learned through liable French sources that both Bidault and Bevin presented their respective views on how Europe should organize in response to the Marshall Aid to Europe offer. But the key portion of the picture—what the Russians think of the idea—was missing.

Mr. Bevin, M. Bidault and M. Molotov began their session yesterday at 15.00 G.M.T. (8-30 p.m. (I.S.T.), a quarter of an hour behind time, and sat until 19.00 G.M.T (00.30 I.S.T. today)

The next session was set for to-day a 15.00 G.M.T. (8-30 p.m. I.S.T.) giving rise to reports that various technical attached to the three delegations would meet in the morning on specific subjects assigned them by the Ministers

Big Three Meet Again

Russia To Challenge Western Powers With Counter Plan

PARIS, June 28, (UPA): Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov was scheduled to take the floor and challenge the Western Powers with a Russian counter plan for European economic recovery as the Big Three Foreign Ministers met late this afternoon for the second session of the Marshall plan talks.

While there still was a news blackout on this most important meeting on Europe's future, that was the best information obtainable on today's meeting.

Molotov met with his counterparts, Bevin of Great Britain and Bidault of France, at 5 p.m. one hour behind schedule for renewed talks.

The French plan, in the main endorsed by Britain, proposed that all European nations but Spain would be eligible for aid and for the setting up of a Central Co-ordinating Commission aided by four to five technical commissions to handle Europeanwide relief programmes.

Molotov was expected to reply that the entire matter should be handed over to the United Nations with some body, like the European Economic Commission in Geneva, assigned to handle it — in the United Nations Russia would enjoy a veto power she might not have elsewhere. A "Tass" dispatch from Paris and broadcast by Radio Moscow indicated that Molotov may want more concrete terms from the United States.

Yugoslavia today joined the nations interested in receiving the Marshal plan for economic aid to Europe.

Yugoslav Ambassador to Paris Marko Ristic handed the French Foreign Office a Note saying the Yugoslav Government was interested in the present talks and was ready to participate in any preliminary conversations on the Marshal plan insofar as it was calculated to aid European economic recovery and reinforce peaceful collaboration between the peoples of Europe based on the United Nations Charter.

It was reliably confirmed tonight that today's conference was delayed for an hour at M. Molotov's request, says the "Reuter".

UNKNOWN U. S. STAR SHINES

Wimbledon Tennis Championship

WIMBLEDON, June 28 (Reuter): A packed Wimbledon Centre Court saw the first real upset of the championship this afternoon when 23-year-old American Budge Patty, unseeded and not even ranked in his own country, beat Australia's number one player John Bromwich, seeded number two, and expected finalist by 6-4 0-6, 6-4, 1-6, 6-4.

LONG DRAWN OUT BATTLE BY INDIAN PAIRS

A large crowd gathered on court number three to watch the doubles encounter between the Indian pairs Ahmed and Mohammed against Bose and Mohan. It was a light-hearted encounter which greatly delighted the spectators. Mohan served first and after several deuces took his service for the first game. Thereafter game went with service until the 17th when with the score eight-all Mohan lost his delivery and with Ahmed taking the next game the Ahmed-Mohammed combination won the set 10-8.

ALL-ENGLAND PLATE MATCHES

All-England Plate Matches for players beaten in the first and second rounds of the Singles Championship were played today when among principal matches the results were:

J. Mehta (India) beat I. Carlos (Spain) 6-4, 6-2.

C. Spychala (Poland) beat J. L. Morea (Argentine) 6-4, 6-4.

R. E. Carter (Britain) beat A. Najar (Egypt) 6-3, 6-4.

FEARS OF RETRENCHMENT IN MILITARY ACCTS. DEPTT.

CALCUTTA, June 28 (A.P.I.): Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose, a former President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, and president of the Federation of Central Government Employees' Union, Bengal, says that he learns that in July four thousand persons throughout India, and on the 1st of July, four hundred persons in Bengal will be retrenched from the Military Accounts Department.

"I have already appealed to the Interim Government to postpone any retrenchment during the process of partition and transfer of power" continues Mr. Bose. "I again appeal to the popular leaders of the Interim Government to postpone the proposed retrenchment in the Military Accounts Department till the partition is effected. We may then reasonably expect the two dominion Governments to be in a position to absorb these persons in the reconstituted and reorganised department of the two Governments."

Further, in view of the changes in the political situation all avenues of employment are closed till the transfer of power is finally made, Mr. Bose adds.

Mr. S.C.C.A. Pillai Jailed For 1 Year

MADRAS, June 28, (A.P.I.) Mr. S. C. C. Anthony Pillai, President of the Madras labour union, who was charged with violating the externment order of the Madras Government was found guilty of the offence and sentenced to udergo simple imprisonment for one year. Mr. Pillai has authorised his counsel to prefer an appeal against his conviction.

Arab Boycott Of U. N. O. Committee

Palestine Strike A Complete Success

(From Our Correspondent)

JERUSALEM, June 24

JERUSALEM. Support for the decision of the Palestine Arab Higher Committee completely to boycott the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine has manifested itself throughout Arab countries whose Governments have been reticent on the issue.

In Egypt Wafdist and independent newspapers editorially justify the action of the Palestine Arabs "who have been patient for more than a generation while the British and Zionists were continually making inroads into their very existence."

At an all-Arab and Moslem parties and institutions conference held in Cairo yesterday on the eve of the arrival of the members of UNSCOP in Jerusalem, the following resolutions were passed by the delegates:

1. to express support of the Palestine Arab Higher Committee regarding the attitude adopted towards UNSCOP and to declare their solidarity with their brethren, the Palestine Arabs, in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism;

2. to establish a permanent subcommittee composed of representatives of the various parties in attendance whose duty shall be the study and observation of the situation of the Palestine case and its development. Also, to fix a day for observance as a Palestine Day throughout the Arab and Moslem world.

3. to invite the Arab press to continue lending support to the Arab Higher Committee and to publish its statements.

Complete Success Of Strike

In Syria, the secretary-general of the National Bloc, Nabih el Azmeh, in a manifesto, called on Syrians in Damascus, Aleppo and other principal towns to observe a general strike on June 16, the day on which UNSCOP started its inquiry in Palestine. A similar appeal was made by several Lebanese youth organisations and political parties in Beirut. In Tripoli, the headquarters of Sheikh Abdul Hamid Karameh, former Lebanese prime minister, and in Saidon, the constituency of Riad es Solh, a complete general strike is being observed on June 16. No reports are available from Bagdad on the expected manifestation of Iraqis towards the Palestine problem. It is recalled, however, that the Government of Iraq has taken the most serious view of the implications involved in the despatch of the Inquiry Committee by United Nations Assembly.

The general Arab strike in Palestine, informed observers here state, has been the most "complete" strike that the country had ever witnessed in its long history of disturbances. They described it as the exhibiting the most glaring manifestation of indignation that could be staged by Palestine Arabs in the circumstances in which the country finds itself—the rule of British terror and Jewish "terror."

Jamal Husseini, vice-chairman of the Arab Higher Committee, who, in the absence abroad of the remaining members of the committee, had organised the strike himself walked to the Aksa mosque in the morning of June 16 and remained in the precincts of the mosque until after the noonday prayers.

Grand Mufti's Message

In a message which was read out today from the pulpit of the El Aksa mosque, the third holiest shrine of Islam, on the occasion of Leilat ul Isra (the Prophet's flight) on his behalf, Haj Amin Huusseini, Grand Mufti of Jerusalem (now in exile in Cairo), appealed to Palestine Arabs to discard all personal differences, close their ranks and tenaciously resist every infringement upon their rights and endure all hardship in the course of the struggle for the attainment of their aspirations.

His Eminence especially warned against despair and despondency which might arise of the subtle connivance of the "enemy" with his "agents."

"Allah forbid, Haj Amin effendi said, "that you shoulud resign yourselves to tyranny or submit to the tyrant, for that in itself is an unforgiveable sin that will encourage the oppressor to further tyranny." He called on Palestine Arabs not only to cling to every inch of their land holdings, out to make sacrifices to redeem lost areas of Palestine, whose land is all the more sacred for the presence therein of the birthplace of Jesus Christ.

"Unite and resolve that the enemy will not overwhelm you in your own country, for if you were defeated (Allah forbid!) it would only be if dissenssion prevailed in your ranks," Haj Amin Husseini said. He concluded by renewing his vow to the "noble and loyal" Palestine Arabs to sacrifice his life and treasure on the altar of the Palestine case.

The 1,500-word message was read in almost all Arab towns in Palestine. Its reading was necessitated by the censorship ban on the mere mention of the name of Haj Amin Husseini or any reference to him in the local press.

It was confirmed in Jerusalem that the chief objections of the Arab Higher Committee (conveyed to the Secretary-General of United Nations earlier) to the presence of the United Nations Special Committee on Palestine lay in the United Nations decision to exclude altogether the term requiring the said special committee to investigate the question of independence.

Jamal Husseini, vice-chairman of the Arab Higher Committee, who attended the meeting of the Political Committee of the Arab League last week, told your correspondent that the Committee had endorsed the decision of the Palestine Arab Higher Committee to boycott the UNSCOP, describing the Palestinian decision as 'justified'.

Arab League Resolutions

The text of the resolutions of the Arab League Poltical Committee said:

"After deliberating on the reports made by delegates who attended the special Palestine meeting of United Nations at Lake Success, resolved that the Committee should:

1. endorse the attitude adopted by the Arab delegates to the special meeting of U. N. General Assembly, an attitude which was in complete harmony with the plan drawn up by the Political Committee at its meeting in Damascus on April 17, 1947:

2. endorse the reservations communicated to United Nations meeting by the Arab delegates which entail the retention of freedom of action by the Arab states in handling the Palestine problem.

3. recommend to the Arab governments to implement the proposals agreed upon by the Arab delegates at their meeting in New York on May 19.

4. ask the Arab Government to apply to United Nations General Assembly in September next for the termination of the Mandatory regime in Palestine and for the recognition of its independence."

Arab Higher Committee's Decisions

Following immediately upon the Arab League Political Committee resolutions, the Arab Higher Committee of Palestine, sitting in Cairo under the chairmanship of Haj Amin Husseini, Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, announced the following decisions:

1. The Arab League Political Committee meeting in Damascus on April 17, 1947, had expressed its opposition to the institution of an inquiry into the Palestine problem and had decided to ask the Arab League to apply to UNO for the termination of the Mandate for Palestine and the declaration of its independence. Should an inquiry be decided upon by United Nations, then these demands (termination of the Mandate and independence) should be included in the terms of reference for investigation;

2. United Nations had excluded the demands from the terms of reference at the insistence of the Jewish Agency, with the support of Britain and the United States of America;

3. United Nations did not attempt to differentiate between the problem of the Displaced Persons and the Palestine case, leaving the door open for UNSCOP to resolve the issue by itself;

4. United Nations excluded from the terms of reference the discussion of safeguarding the interests of Palestine Arabs, and substituted therefor an investigation into safeguards of the three monotheistic religions, an issue which never before constituted a matter of contention.

City Markets

SHARE BAZAR

Bombay, June 28

The Bombay Stock Exchange was officially closed to-day being Saturday. Tata Steel Defds were nominally quoted at Rs. 1992/8 and Bombay Dyeing Rs. 1125. 3 per cent 1986 Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs 101/1

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 28

The local Bullion market opened steady and improved on renewed buying but later on there was active liquidation which wiped off the earlier improvement. The market was active with increased business.

Ready Silver opened to-day at Rs. 174/8 and advanced on general buying and short covering at Rs. 175/8. At this level the demand was satisfied and the market downturned at Rs. 174/10 active realising. Forward Gold opened at Rs. 115/4 and improved at Rs. 115/8 but later declined at Rs. 114/8 on general unloading

The market finally closed as under:

	Rs.	as.	p.
Ready Silver	174	14	
Ready Gold	115	2	0
Ashad Gold	114	14	0

COTTON MARKET CLOSED

Bombay, June 28

The cotton market remained entirely closed as a mark of respect to the death of Seth Ratilal T. Thaker, a leading merchant and member of the Association.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 27

July highest 442 lowest 438 1/2 closing 438 1/2

September highest 454 5/8 lowest 451 1/8 closing 451 1/8

Karachi 4F July highest 48-8-3 lowest 48-2-9 closing 48-4-0

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September Contract is 1534 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

PRODUCE MARKET

Bombay, June 28

The produce market was quiet today with restricted trading and buyers seem to be cautious

Castorseeds September delivery opened at Rs. 145 and improved at Rs. 145/10 and steadied at Rs. 145/4. Ready Bombay were quoted at Rs. 32 while Cawnpore Bold were quoted at Rs. 29/12. Linseed Ready was quoted at Rs. 28/13 July/August delivery stood at Rs. 28/9 and September was placed at Rs. 28/10.

Groundnuts Khandesh quality were quoted at Rs. 33 and Coromandal as well as Bold were offered at Rs. 32 Groundnut Oil August was quoted at Rs. 19/11 and July was placed at Rs. 19/7.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, June 28

Tata Ordinary 395/8; Tata Deferred 2000; Indian Iron 35, Steel Corpn. of Bengal 28/12; Bombay Dyeing 1130; Central India 320; Gokak 338/12; Kohinoor 656/4; Simplex 360; Swadeshi 657/8; Tata Power 1700; Associated Cement 170; Belapur 270; Bombay Burma (Old) 475; Scindia 31/14; Central Bank 96/4, New India 82/8; Tata 2nd Pref. 162/8.

Effect Of Mexico's Embargo On Gold Exports

LONDON, June 27, (Reuter): London bullion brokers today said that Mexico's embargo on gold exports to Portugal and Argentina would only maintain the present strength of the free market price for gold—not strengthen it further.

Reason for this opinion, they said, was that the market had already discounted the closing of the Portugese and Argentine loophole which would have eventually weakend the present price if the embargo had not been placed.

The embargo was interpreted here as a further reprcussion of the International Monetary Fund's statement issued last Tuesday, on the necessity of closing down the free gold markets.

When Mexico earlier this week accepted Portugal and Argentina, as non-members of the fund, from her general embargo on gold exports, London bullion brokers did not regard Portugal and Argentina as likely to become immediate loopholes whereby Mexican gold could continue to reach the Middle Eastern and other hoarding countries.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, June 27

U. S. Price of foreign silver ..... 61 3/4 cents.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 27

Gold £8-12-3

LONDON BULLION

London, June 27

Silver spot ..... 37 1/4 pence

Silver forward ..... 37 1/4 pence

TWO CONSTABLES STABBED

Attempted To Apprehend Inmates Of A Car

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mystery surrounds the motive of the men, who stabbed two constables at 3-30 a. m. this morning, near a Police Station, and vanished in a fast motor car. One of the two constables, Anna Ishwara Saluka, received eight stab wounds, and died on the way to the hospital.

The Agripada Police Station, to which the constables are attached state that the two men were on night patrol near the police station in the early hours of the morning. They apprehended a motor-car with some men in it at about 3-30 a. m., and finding the behaviour of the inmates of the car suspicious, they got into the car and ordered them to drive it to the Police Station for interrogation.

But the driver ignored their instructions, and started driving at a very high speed towards Mahalaxmi.

A struggle ensued between the two police constables and the men, who stabbed both of them with a sharp instrument. The constables, were then kicked out of the moving car, and left on the roadway.

The body of the constable Saluka who died almost immediately is awaiting post mortem examination at the J. J. Hospital Morgue.

The second constable is also lying seriously wounded at the hospital.

CLAIMANTS WANTED

In the course of enquiries in a recent bank dacoity case the C.I.D. recovered four brand new water proofs of different sizes from one of the accused persons, a taxi driver by profession. These water proofs might be stolen property or there is a likelihood that a passenger in accused's taxi might have left them behind Claimants, if any, are requested to call at the C.I.D office in this connection

SCARCITY OF CONTRACTS ON N. Y COTTON EXCHANGE

NEW YORK June 27

Prices made further progress on covering in near months Spot firms bought October partially associated with Government's purchases for army. Renewed support reflected further stress on the tight spot situation and continued firmness on Worth Street. News of farm bloc's efforts for increased cotton exports and increasing attention to weevil complaints along with a virtual absence of contracts gave further impetus to the advance. The market reacted sharply during the afternoon on heavy profit-taking which uncovered some stoploss selling orders attributable to technical considerations. Prices recovered later on covering and renewed mill buying which found contracts more scarce. The market closed steady.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 27

July	37.53 + 43
October	32.76 + 18
October highest	32.88 + 30
October lowest	32.55—03
December	31.69 + 05
January	31.23 + 05
March	31.23 + 30
May	30.75 + 33
Middling Spot	38.15 + 12

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

July	37.41 + 32
October	32.65 + 05
December	31.67 + 08
March	31.05 + 13
May	30.55 + 12
Middling Spot	37.40—10

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 27

July 2.16 3/4 to 2.16 3/4
September 2.12 to 2.11 7/8
December 2.10 3/4 to 2.10 5/8
May 2.08 1/2 to 2.08 1/4

LONDON WHEAT

London, June 27

Australian wheat (bulk) F.O.B.
June July 103

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 27

Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£91 3/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	111 1/8
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952 and after	105 5/16
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	117
Victory bonds 4 per cent ..	119 3/8
Chartered Bank of I A and China	13 1/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	110 1/2
National Bank of India	37 1/4

Attempt To Smuggle American Dollars Foiled

Argentine Naval Officers With Three Others Arrested

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The attempts of three officers of an Argentina ship, now berthed in Bombay harbour, to smuggle American gold dollars to the shore and sell them to local merchants were discovered in time by the Police. Sub-Inspector Singh of Princess Street Police Station arrested six persons on Friday, who are alleged to have been concerned with the case, under Section 167 Sea Customs Act.

It was stated that on Thursday Gurbachan Singh, belonging to an Argentina ship smuggled American gold dollars valued at Rs. 54,000 and went to Sheikh Memon Street where they were purchased by Bhoralal Nanchand and Kantilal Vani knowing they were American dollars.

It may be mentioned here that importation of American gold dollars to India was strictly prohibited by both the Governments since the outbreak of last war

The accused Bhoralal Nanchand and Kantilal Vani melted these gold dollars and turned them into gold immediately. This gold was again sold at the earliest opportunity and thus all trace of the dollars was lost in no time.

On the assurances given by the accused, Gurbachan Singh again went to them on Friday to sell more dollars. But as the accused scented that the Police were maintaining a watch in the Bazar they refused to buy the dollars.

Gurbachan Singh is a cleaner in the ship "Carasaro." It was alleged that he was helped in smuggling gold dollars from the ship by Uros Zaphtovich, the Captain and Antonio Pierri, an officer of the ship.

These three ship officers have been taken charge of by the Customs authorities and the ship is being detained with a view to find if any more dollars have been smuggled by them into the port of Bombay

From the officers American gold dollars weighing 419 tolas valued at Rs. 48.200 were taken charge of.

The Police also arrested Chimanlal Valanji along with the first to accused.

Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Chief Presidency Magistrate Esplanade Police Court, extended the bail period of the accused.

Railway Dislocation Still Continues

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Signalmen and Cabin staff between Bandra and Virar, staging a two-hour strike to protest against Police action towards fellow workers who had staged a token strike yesterday, Bombay Suburban traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway was disclocated this morning

The men, numbering about 500, scheduled to work from nine o'clock, stayed away till eleven, and as a result, train service between Bandra and Virar was suspended for nearly two-and-half hours. After 11-30 a.m., normal running was resumed.

On the G.I.P. Railway Suburban and main line traffic was irregular for several hours as a sequel to carriage workers at Victoria Terminus going on strike this morning.

According to a responsible official of the Railway, irregular running of trains was also due to damage caused to signalling and other mechanisms on the lines by yesterday's strikers. Normal service was restored by evening.

Workshopmen of both railways absented from work to-day. The main workshops, at Parel Matunga and Lower Parel remained closed. Strikers at Matunga and Parel (G.I.P.) gathered at their workshop at 9 in the morning and threw stones at passing trains and at workshop buildings, causing damage to property. Police restored order quickly.

At Sandhurst Road, on the G. I. P. Railway, some persons believed to be not belonging to the railway staff, indulged in throwing stones at trains. About a dozen persons were arrested by the Police in this connection.

At all trouble centres armed police were on guard

BUENOS AIRES, June 27 (Reuter): Dr. Gache Piran, Argentine Minister for Justice, fought duel today in a suburb of Buenos Aires with Dr. Ernesto Palacio, retiring President of the National Cultural Commission, after a dispute about Dr. Palacio's reasons for resigning.

Both men fired one shot, neither of which found a target.

Tara Singh Repudiates Rumour

PATIALA, June 26 (API): Master Tara Singh, who is on a short visit here, said that there is no truth in the rumour that he advised the Sikhs of western Punjab to come to eastern Punjab. Master Tara Singh said that he was of the considered opinion that non-Muslims of the western Punjab should continue to stay on in their present homes.

EISLER SENTENCED

WASHINGTON, June 27 (Reuter): Gerhart Eisler, who has been described in Congress as the "number one Soviet Commissar" in America, was sentenced today to the maximum penalty of one year's imprisonment and 10,000 dollars fine for contempt of Congress. He has been released on 2,00,000 dollar bail pending an appeal.

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SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There
By J. C. MAITRA

PROBLEMS FOR DIVIDED INDIA—SEPARATION OF SPORTING BODIES—SALUTARY EFFECT ON BOTH THE COUNTRIES.—QUESTION OF FINANCE.—SOUTH AFRICA ROUTED.—SPLENDID EFFORTS.—ARBITRARY ACTION BY A.I.F.F.

With the division of India into two separate countries, a new problem—or a set of problems—has arisen in our country. India as a whole cannot be represented in international contests any more. Or can it be? Well, if both the countries choose to join hands in matters sporting, I doubt if anybody will object to it.

Separation Of Sporting Bodies

If Pakistan, however breaks away from all our national sporting bodies and establishes its own organisations. Board of Control for Cricket in India, the All-India Football Federation, Indian Hockey Federation, Indian Olympic Association and such other bodies will lose contro over Sind, parts of the Punjab and Bengal—and probably the North West Frontier Province and Baluchistan. Hyderabad and Travancore States have also declared their intentions of keeping away from the Union of India. There may be other states who may follow their example. Then India as she is to-day, will be shorn of a good part of her territories. And so will be the sporting organisations.

Salutary Effect On Both Countries

However much we may deplore this division and separation, we cannot deny that it will have a salutary effect on both the "Countries from the sporting point of view. There will be keen rivalry between them to outshine one another in international fights. The sportsmen of Pakistan will get more chances to participate in such meets in future than they could do under the united India. Similarly the sportsmen of the Union of India will have more opportunities to take part in them, as the aspirant from the Pakistan areas will be excluded from their quota. Of course both the countries will be weakened at the time of separation. But with greater opportunities, both will rise gradually in the international arena.

Question Of Finance

The question of finance will, however, hit Pakistan much more than the Union of India,—I mean here of course the sporting organisations only in both the countries—for the simple reason that the general population of Pakistan are not so sports-minded at present as that of the rest of India. It is only a question of time when they may be equally interested and support the games wholeheartedly and generously. Therefore, nobody need feel depressed about its future prospects. Personally I would be more than satisfied if Pakistan suceeds in eschewing communalism from its midst altogether and build up true sportsmanship with n international outlook. I hope India will do the same in future.

South Africa Routed.

As I had predicted last week, the fate of the Second Test match between England and South Africa at Lords was decided more of less by the spin of the coin and the clerk of the weather. With the home team taking the first knock on a perfect wicket the fate of the spring boks was sealed at the very outset. Whatever chances they had left of retieving the position were reduced to nothing by Denis Compton and Bill Edrich, who put up a world record third wicket partnership of 370 and thereby helped England to amass the huge total of 554 for 8 wickets.

Incidentally there two batsmen compiled 208 and 189 respectively. While Compton is justly proud of his highest score in Test Cricket, Edrich deserves our sympathy for missing the double century mark by the narrow margin of 11 runs.

Splendid Efforts

Then thanks to the grand bowling feats of Douglas Wright who bagged 10 wickets for 175 runs in the two innings, England was able to skittle out the visitors for 327 and 257 and win the match by 10 wickets. On the South African side, Alan Melville, their skipper, created a record too. He hit up his fourth Century in successive Tests against England, though separated by the long period of eight years. Jack Fingleton of Australia is the only other batsman who has earned this distinction against England. The defeat is undoubtedly a big blow for the tourists. But I have no doubt that they will fight strenuously to level up matters in the next Test.

Arbitrary Action By A.I.F.F.

It is rather surprising to hear that the A.I.F.F. President and Secretary have altered the dates of the next Inter-Provincial tournament without consulting the affiliated bodies. This sort of arbitrary action on the part of these officers have become so common that the Federation has ceased to be a democratic and live body. And the national Championship has lost much of its attraction and importance owing to the slipshod handling by its officers. It must be remembered that the tournament is held with a view to encourage football in all parts of the country and to test their respective strength. If some of them are debarred from competing in it on account of the shifting of the agreed tates, the responsibility for the frustrating the object of the competition lies with them. Why should they be allowed to hold the positions at all, I wonder.

Is It True?

That the Moghul Club of Delhi made the rare collection of 25 goals in a local soccer competition.

That the Moghuls are so elated with their unheard-of success that they are thinking of sending this team—whether shod or unshod, its immaterial,—to Europe next year.

That they believe that with such a set of powerful and accurate shooters as their forwards, they ought to bring the world down to their feet?

That the happiness of the South Africans proved to be short-lived as England managed to turn the tables on the visitors in the second Test at Lords.

That the boot is now on the other leg, as the British Lion succeeded in routing the Springboks by the wide Margin of ten wickets?

That Denis Compton and Bill Edrich set the tourists such a leather-hunting chase that a world record was established in the process?

That Douglas Wright, on the other hand, worked the ball with such mastery that ten wickets fell to his bag without serious opposition?

That Alan Melville, the South African skipper, undaunted by the massive wall in the shape of 558 runs for 8 put up against him, went all out to create a new record in century making on his own account?

That the Indian batsmen and bowlers are planning to emulate these examples during their visit to Australia where all their abilities are sure to be put to severe test?

That the Vivisection of India has placed our sporting world between the horns of a dilemma, as our national organiations may also be divided and separated?

That the players from Pakistan will not be able to play for India any more as they will naturally feel inclined to represent their own homeland in future?

That India will no more see the Pakitanis taking part in her national championships as they will not be Indians any more?

That there may be international contests between India and Pakistan in future when the present day Indians will play as foreigners in their own land?

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Let us talk it over —

If 'to err is human' then, to coin a new phrase, one may say that 'to compare is woman.' For, doesn't the Indian 'woman charter of Rights say in its preamble that "a woman is as much a human being as man and therefore she must equally share with man the right to....."?

But to get back to 'comparison' the instinct which is unquestionably the source of our inspiration, aspiration and exasperation as well: Take for instance, the tantalising behaviour of Bombay's monsoon this year. It's failure to arrive even at the end of the third week of June (at the time of writing) is bad enough for our blistered and burning bodies. But just see what difference it makes when we come across the words 'unprecedented late arrival of monsoon' in the weather reports. Then the absence of the much-longed for rains becomes more unendurable to our minds.

If on the other hand we were to be told by the weather experts that there have been times recorded in the "history of the observatory" when the rains came as late as the first week of July, our mental sufferings would comparatively be much alleviated. But those unimaginative weather-cocks won't do it. After all, they don't seem to know that comparison even in matters of weather can bring about depression or relief to the ordinary man.

*

Recently while traveling in the South I was amazed to find how much satisfaction one could derive through mere comparison. It was such a mundane matter as that of vegetables, fruits and flowers. It happened at the City Market in Bangalore. The sight of lovely, fragrant flower stalls at the entrance made me dance with a childish joy. Now, although I don't wear flowers in the hair nor use them for pujah, that morning I bought a good many of them for a song—or so I thought, because my companion, who was a local chap, told me that they were rather costly! The same story was repeated as we went round the vegetable and fruit stalls! My companion kept on telling that the vendors knew that I was a foreigner from Bombay and had fleeced me all right. But I wasn't put off because I thought it simply wonderful that one could get even in summer such plentiful supplies of fresh cauliflowers, cabbages, peas, pears, pineapples, plums not to mention mangoes and jack-fruit! However, my companion kept on harping that things weren't half so costly before the war. Why compare the present conditions with the pre-war days and make ourselves miserable? We know as much as the atom-bomb inventor that those days will never return. But such is human nature that we always look to those who are above us. We remain unmindful of the blessings we actually have and that is because we hardly ever turn our face to those who have been denied even those little blessing in life.

* * *

As I sit here in the balcony penning these lines, I see two urchins in rags carrying water pitchers on their heads. For them it is a matter of daily routine whether in rain, wind or sun. But look at the self-pity you and I have been indulging in since the week-old water shortage calamity has befallen us!! Our unhappiness is due to the happy times we have had in bygone days. However, for the two urchins and millions like them, this day is just like any other day in the year. So is there any cause for sorrow on their part? It is for the Municipal Corporation and the People's Government to answer the question but unfortunately, they don't seem to be getting at the answer. Otherwise how could one explain their enthusiasm for matters of second-rate importance while urgent tasks like augmenting the city's water supply are allowed to remain in a state of 'consideration' year after year?

The Corporation as well as the Government, unlike the body of bureaucrats, are expected to know the comparative values of their plans and projects.

While most of Argentina's fine ladies are still abed, Dona Maria Eva Duarte de Peron, wife of the Argentine President, is at work in her office at the Palacio del Correo or visiting factories. Here she is seen surrounded by food industry workers during one such visit.

MANY GOVERNMENTS WOO THIS BEAUTIFUL LADY

By HERNAN DORANDO

BUENOS AIRES

It is not, as the French say, for her beautiful eyes that European Governments vie with one another to invite Dona Maria Eva Duarte de Peron to visit their countries. The 28-year-old wife of Argentina's President certainly has beautiful eyes, red-gold hair, and charm to match, but Governments are notoriously insusceptible to attractions such as these. They are more liable to think in terms of the Argentine's fat cattle and rolling acres of golden wheat

Whatever the motive, Dona Eva can be assured of warm official welcomes in Spain, France, and Britain, whose Governments have invited her to look in during her current visit to Europe. She is also to be received by the Pope, and there are reports that, because of her services to the Church, she will come away from the Vatican a Pontifical Marquise.

It is a break with precedent for Argentina's First Lady to leave her country during her husband's term of office, but Dona Eva has probably lost count of the traditions she has flouted. It has always in the past been considered that the wives of Argentina's leading men should, like good little girls, be seen and not heard.

Evita, as she is affectionately called by adoring millions, is better worth seeing than any of them, but has insisted on being heard as well. She has put women on the map of the Argentine and of South America in general.

Asked To Stop A War

That is why, only the other day, the women of Brazil appealed to her to mediate in the civil war in Paraguay. Evita said she was only too willing, if the parties would accept her aid, to take on so humanitarian a task.

Yet three years ago Eva Duarte's celebrity in Argentina was only as a radio and film star—though already she had shown herself to have more brains than the average screen beauty and was organiser of the Union of Radio Artists.

It was an earthquake that introduced her to Colonel Juan Peron. In February 1944 a great procession was held in Buenos Aires in aid of victims of the quake that had devastated the province of San Juan. Maria Eva Duarte marched with the actors' and actresses' relief committee along Florida Street and Colonel Peron with the Governmental Committee along the Diagonal Norte. The two groups met beneath the statue of President Roque Saenz Pena.

During the speeches the handsome Colonel fell in love with the beautiful star, and the star with the colonel.

Soon the romance had taken a most unusual turn for Argentina, where women had played no open part in political life. Eva was speaking from Peronista platforms and propagandising on the radio in favour of the policies of Peron.

Her Strenuous Life

Through success and temporary eclipse she followed Peron's star.

(Continued On Page 5)

General Franco seen as he reads an address to Mrs. Peron, during the presentation ceremony in Madrid.

"TOOFAN-E-MUHABBAT"

TOOPAN-E-MUHABBAT. By Nawab Hosh Yar Yang Bahadur. Can be had from "Kitab Khana", Abid Road, Hyderabad (Deccan). 5½ x 8½ Pp. 297 plus 27. Price Rs. 10.

The Urdu language boasts of a number of good "Masnavis" and the one under review is certainly a very useful addition to them. The age of "Masvanis" is almost gone and our modern poets, instead of writing long descriptive poems, write short descriptive poems dealing with one subject only. Such poems are mostly found in the works of poets like Josh. But "Masnavis" as such have a place of their own in literature, and since a greater mastery of the language is needed for writing a "Masnavi" only poets with exceptional abilities handle the same.

The 'Masnavi under notice consists of 2640 couplets and although it recolves round a love-story it is from every kind trash that is generally found in some old "Masnavis". The high levels attained by Hosh Bilgrami are, therefore, a matter of credit. It is, besides, a very instructive "Masnavi", a fact which distinguishes this from its predecessors. The vast number of subjects dealt with in the course of the "Masnavi" show not only the broad-mindedness and wide outlook on the part of the poet but his great mastery of the language. This "Masnavi" which is modern in every sense of the term, was written some 25 years ago

Hosh Bilgrami in a preface of 12 pages gives some salient points about his masnavi while Niaz Fatehpuri in an introduction of 13 pages pays an appropriate tribute to Hosh Bilgrami both as a poet and as a man.

The book has been printed from movable types which are very beautiful. The general get-up is also poetic.

Z. A. BARNI.

The Soviet View Point

"RUSSIA IS NO RIDDLE" by Edmund Stevens (Central Book Depot, Allahabad).

Here is a frank explanation of the Soviet view point regarding matters which makes the Russian attitude suspect to a fairly large number of people, particularly in America. The author has qualifications for the by no means easy task he has undertaken. He is an American war correspondent who nas been married to a Russian girl and who has lived a long time in Russia. He nas had access to the mind of the Soviet politician and the Soviet worker in ample measure. As an interpreter for Mr. Churchill when that British statesmen visited Moscow and as a member of the Wendell Wilkie party Mr. Stevens had a unique opportunity of contacting a number of highly placed Soviet officials. He tries to give a cogent and well-reasoned account of the reactions of the Soviet to Allied war strategy, particularly during those days when the Russians wanted a second front and it was a long time coming.

The book is notable for its impressions of Moscow life during the most anxious days of war with Germany and for its treatment of such vital questions as the effect of present soviet Foreign policy on world peace. He says "the guiding principle of Russian diplomacy is security, freedom from the danger of again being attacked by Germany or some combinations of powers." To any bloc or alliance of the small nations of Europe, including the Scandinavian and the Balkan, which might serve as a source of anti-Soviet Intrigue, the Russians are determined to offer stout opposition. Rumours of a Western European Bloc always cause misgivings in Moscow. Mr. Stevenc has come to counclude, by the way, that "of all the Balkan states, the Russians love Hungary the least." They regard that country with its feudal agrarian economy "as the main bastion of political and economic reaction in South-eastern Europe." They do not forget that Hungary was the last to break with Hitler.

Can America and Russia work together? It is possible, says the author, if the long-standing mitrust between the two "based on lack of reciprocal knowledge and understanding" is removed. He finds hope in his discovery that the average Russian's picture of America "though inaccurate and at times fantastic is by no means all negative." At the present time when relations between the Soviet and America are likely to be strained further, a book like this has a definite value.

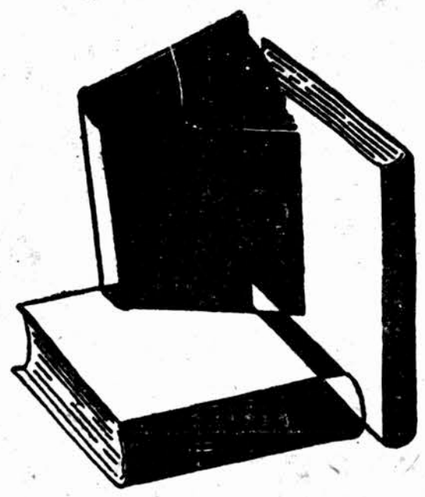
L. G. KHARE.

What Is Paramountcy?

"PARAMOUNTCY IN INDIAN POLITICS" by Dr. S. V. Puntambekar, Hind Kitabs, Bombay Rs. 1/8

This is an opportune book. It argues that the possibility of keeping peace in India lies only in the supremacy of one major or united power which prevents internal anarchy and misrule and external aggression. It supplies a fully documented refutation of the Indian Princes' claims including those made by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, that Paramountcy returns to the principalities when the British leave India. After analysing the treaty relations of the States with the British and showing how they have been modified and altered without reference to the wishes of the Indian princes, the author concludes that these States, small and big, have never been sovereign and independent have no international status, and in fact cannot exist without the guardianship and protection of a Central and supreme Government of India. If they persist in the attitude adopted by some of them, they can only serve as fields of intrigue for foreign states and ultimately bring on internal anarchy and external aggression which will destroy India's independence as well as of their own. No student of current affairs should miss this valuable little book.

Y. G.

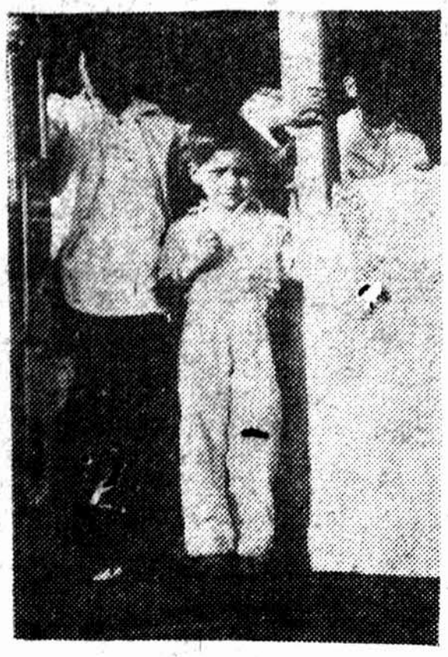


A Page From History

THE BAHMANI KINGDOM, by H. K. Sherwani, The National Information and Publications Limited, Bombay, Price Re. 1.

The National Information and Publications Limited Bombay, has planned a series of booklets primarily to meet the needs and demands of the common man and to inform him about his country's heritage. It is in pursuance of this scheme that the present booklet has been published. Mr. Sherwani, the author of "The Bahmani Gigdom" was Professor and Head of the Department of History and Political Science at the Osmania University for fifteen years and can therefore be relied on to treat his subject exhaustively. He traces the history of the period prior to the rise of the Bahamanis when the Khilgis and the Tuglaqs were in evidence; then goes on to the fourteenth century when the Bahamani Kingdom came to be established under Alauddin. He takes the reader through the two centuries which saw feuds and seiges, marches and counter-marches, bloodshed, intrigues and conspiracies as also some prosperity and growth of a few fine arts. The kingdom met with the same end as other kingdoms that ruled by the sword, when the ninth ruler Shahabuddin Mahmud who was "so much engrossed in song and dance that he actually extracted many jewels from the ancestral turqoise throne to be fixed to his decanter and cup," died in 1518.

M N. P.



Balkan-ji-Bari Children of Bhuj—Cutch on a trip (in a railway compartment).

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

It is proposed to hold the next meeting of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Governing Council at Bombay, on Saturday, July 12, at 3-30 p.m., which time the Members have been requested to keep free for the purpose provisionally Arrangements of lodging and board for the outside friends will be made with great pleasure — only they will kindly send information about their arrival in Bombay sufficiently in advance, to the General Secretary, Balkan-ji-Bari, "Gulistan" Khar — Bombay 21

There is a nice little book of children's songs, in Gujarati, brought out by the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari. It is called "Gita-Rani," —"The Queen of Songs," and it is edited by Shri Bhanubhai Pandya, who very ably conducts the Balkan-ji-Bari Children's Corner "Phul Wadi" in the "Bombay Samachar Weekly." It is a collection of songs that the children will always like to hear and sing. Get a copy of it early from the Secretary, Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari. 59 Apollo Street Fort — Bombay!

In continuation of the account of his trip to Jamnagar, which appeared some time back in these columns, Shri Bhanubhai Pandya writes:

"On my way back, I visited Rajkot, Morvi and Ahmedabad. At Rajkot I saw Brothers Mohanlal Pobam and Ramnik Trivedi, both of whom are enthusiastic young fellows, running a Children's Centre. At Morvi I met some friends taking interest in child welfare, and presented a programme of songs and stories at the Students' Summer Camp there. I also explained to them the aims and objects of the Balkan-ji-Bari, and Brothers Rasik Shah and Mukund Solanki will try and open its Branch. At Ahmedabad, too, I had talks with Brother Babubhai Patel and other friends.

The Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Training Class, organised by the Delhi Balkan-ji-Bari, is going on nicely. So far Messrs. Radha Raman, Santosh Kumar, Ram Krishna Khaddarji, Bhagwant Kishore, Prem Raiji and Jugal Kishore have taken the classes, and addressed on various topics of concerning Child Life. Sister Krishna Mertmur, Secretary of these Summer Classes, deplores that not many workers have been taking advantage of these talks and lectures, but nevertheless, she does not feel disappointed, and is sure "to bring every success to our work."

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ALL IN THE DAY'S WORK

Here are some of the things that an average adult does every twenty-four hours

His heart beats 103,680 times; he breathes 23,040 times; he inhales 538 cubic feet of air; he eats 3-1/4 lb. of food; he drinks 2.9 pints of liquid; he turns in his sleep 25-35 times he speaks 4,800 words; he moves 750 major muscles; his nails grow 00046 inches; his hair grows .01714 inches; he exercises 7,000,000 brain cells.

There are about 160 hairs to a square inch on a man's face. Every word spoken by the human mouth requires the use of seventy-two separate muscles

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THE STRENGTH OF THE BONES

No engineer could have thought out a more wonderful way of making the framework of the body strong than what we see in the skeleton. All the rod-shaped bones, like those of the legs and arms, where strength is necessary and lightness is essential, are tubular. This is the principle used by engineers, as in the framework of a bicycle.

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GUESS HOW MANY?

Ask your friends how many Rupees you must place in a pile to reach to the height of one Rupee placed on edge.

You will get any number of different guesses but, you know, it takes about 16 or 17, according to the degree to which the coins are worn!

MERRY HOST!

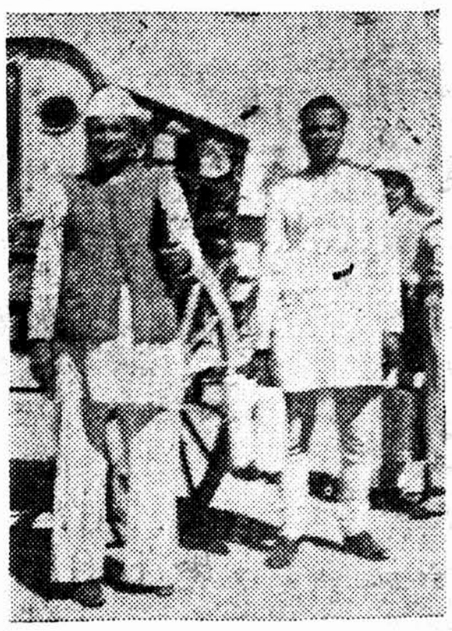
A MERRY party was going on in one of the rooms of a hotel when the festivities were interrupted by an attendant, who said:

"Gentlemen, I've been sent to ask you to make less noise. The guest in the next room says he can't read."

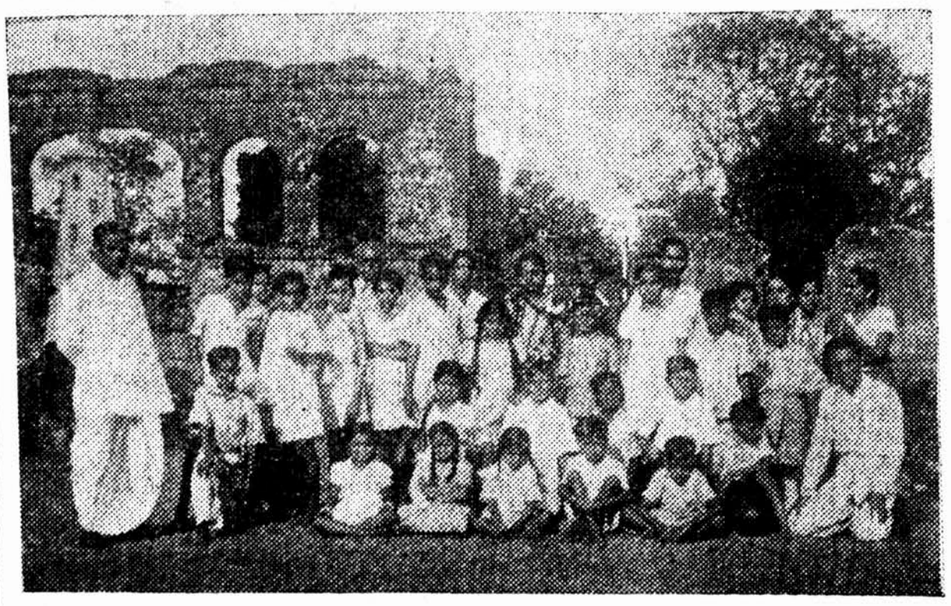
"Can't read?" replied the host. "Well, tell him he ought to be ashamed of himself. Why, I could read when I was five."

All Good Wishes from your loving, Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21



Sind Balkan-ji-Bari Workers: Bapa Kishin Chand (left) and Nanik Motwani (right).



Bhuleshwar Balkan-ji-Bari Boys and Girls on an Excursion—At Fort Bassein.

ART NOTES & COMMENTS

BY D. G. VYAS

Academy's exhibition of Indian art—India committee ignores criticism—No confidence in regional committee—Bombay's prestige at stake—Views which are personal—Music in school curriculum—Beaches to be beautiful—Architectures tradition of Porbandar.

The time marked for the staging of 'the largest and most comprehensive exhibition of Indian art' in London is fast approaching, but the Royal Academy, which has suddenly emerged as a champion of Indian art or the Government of India which has lent co-operation to it in its undertaking has not yet felt the need of feeding Indians with more frequent and liberal doses of news about an exhibition in which they are directly interested. Even that august body—the "India Committee" has not found the time opportune to reveal its identity to the public and to give up its-in-camera methods.

For The India Committee

The machinery of the Government at the Centre and in Provinces is run by the accredited leaders of the people. The British Government has announced the date for the complete transfer of power to Indian hands; but the shadow of the bureaucratic rule is still lingering especially in the day-to-day administration of art. The India Committee is predominantly non-official in character, and yet it has singularly failed to take the public into confidence. In fact there will not be many to whom its full personnel is known even at this stage.

The organisation of a comprehensive exhibition of Indian art in London has been an ambition of "Friends of India" in Britain for a long time, and the same has been a subject of bitter controversy. "Friends of India" were found on previous occasions to have been averse to the proposal made in India as well as in Britain for the inclusion of the examples of contemporary. Indian art and artistic handicrafts in the scheme of any such exhibition; and they had to encounter, in return, opposition to their projects of getting up an exhibition of dead art—of the show-cases and cabinets of antique dealers and collectors.

'Art But Not Crafts

The Royal Academy, which has now appeared on the scene with an elaborate scheme, is a proper institution to handle an exhibition of such a magnitude. The controversy will lose much of its bitterness if the Academy will give, in its exhibition, full and separate representation to every contemporary school of Indian art and will include in its scheme the essential varieties of artistic handicrafts for a systematic display. The announcement made some time ago that a gallery will be allotted to contemporary art is significant of the conviction on the part of the Academy that it will be futile to set up a show of merely dead art.

The suspicion that the Academy will assign no place to handicrafts has grown deeper, since the announcement obviously precludes the possibility of the craftsmen's work being included in the plan of the contemporary section. Craftwork forms and important link between the past and present of Indian art, and for the same reason it cannot be left out of the scope of the exhibition.

If the Academy has to display examples of handicrafts in order to present a connected story of Indian art from its traceable beginning, it cannot consistently exclude the work of living craftsmen from the contemporary section. Moreover the British visitors ought to know that India has a tradition which her artists and illiterate craftsmen have kept alive in spite of the constant anxiety to keep the wolf away from the door under the foreign rule.

Deplorable Indifference

It is surprising why the Government of India should have missed to *specify some terms before agreeing to lend co-operation to the Academy. An exhibition of Indian art held anywhere in the world ought to serve some useful purpose.* In rcent years cultural contacts through art have almost grown into an obsession to modern India, but no material benefit is likely to accrue to her from them if they are planned without any definite aim. Such contacts should at least popularise the outstanding works of living artists and craftsmen in foreign countries.

The interest evinced by the Royal Academy in the contemporary Indian art is far from being adequate and active. The deputation sent out by the Academy to India had more or less an antiquarian's mission to carry out, as it has left the selection of contemporary examples to the discretion of the India Committee. In an important art centre like Bombay the members of the deputation did not realise the necessity of negotiating with the Bombay Art Society and the Art Society of India—the institutions which are in constant touch with the artists and are fully conversant with their work.

The Regional Committee

The Bombay Art Society is understood to have offered co-operation and to have conveyed its views as regards the collection of exhibits to the Government of India and through the same to the India Committee in January 1947. The communication addressed by the Society contained a just demand for its own representation on the committee and also a reasonable suggestion for the formation of regional committees with representatives of art societies and art schools thereon. But the senior most art society of India has hitherto received no reply to the points raised by it. The India committee has on the other hand, shown utter disregard for the feelings of the art world of Bombay by appointing a regional committee of its own choice from which art societies, the school of art and artists of note are excluded.

The regional committee constituted by the India Committee does not enjoy the confidence and is not representative of the artists of the city and province of Bombay and is, therefore, not competent to do justice to the Centre entrusted to it. Bombay is a major art province of India with its own traditions and trends of art. It is a school by itself and not an offshoot or a satellite of the revivalistic school of Bengal and is, therefore, entitled to a separate and full representation in the exhibition. The India Committee is least representative of the art world of the province of Bombay. On the contrary the Committee having a strong pro-Bengal element is not expected to recognise Bombay as a distinct school. It is to be regretted that Bombay should be denied a fair deal even by the popular Government at the Centre under whose auspices the India Committee has been appointed.

Challenge To Bombay

The India Committee is not known to have adopted the rational procedure of allotting proportionate space to every province or school and of collecting exhibits from every centre through a fully representative regional committee. Moreover it has given no opportunity to artists to execute new works for exhibition in London. Consequently the regional committee will probably follow in the footsteps of the organisers of the international U.N.E.S.C.O. and Inter-Asian exhibitions by acting in an autocratic manner and by adopting arbitrary methods for the selection and collection of co temporary exhibits.

The contemporary section will, if the selection is made by the names of artistes, be a parade of artists and not a display of art. It will be an enlarged edition of the Indian section of the U.N.E.S.C.O. exhibition. There should be no difficulty in anticipating the names of artists who might turn out to be fortunate selections. Bengal groups and their s tellites will usual occupy the front rank. Young and competent artists of other provinces should not expect their names to appear in the list of participants if they are not acquainted with or do not happen to be among the favourites of those who are bossing the show. Bombay, if it decides to participate in the exhibition, will be relegated to inconspicuous corners as a penalty for disputing the claim of Bengal as an all-India school. The India Committee has thrown a challenge to the artists and art societies of Bombay, and they should take it up and vindicate the prestige of their province as an independent school.

No Authority On Art

Views on modern art attributed to President Truman but not intended for publication have leaked out. According to Truman Picasso, Matisse and Henry Moore represent the "vapourings of half-baked, lazy people", and there is no art at all in connection with the modernists. Although President Truman, as the report goes, does not claim to be an artists or a judge of art, the views alleged to have been expressed by him are likely to carry weight with the uninformed people.

One has to draw a line of demarcation between "personal opinion" and "official declaration" when views on a delicate subject like art emanate from a person in a high office; and such views should be taken for what they are worth. A certificate of merit said to have been granted by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to the artistes who produced the "Discovery of India" ballet should, likewise, be treated as a personal opinion. It should not be considered as an authoritative judgment, as Panditji has never claimed to be a connoisseur of or an authority on dance. High officials ought to exercise greater restraint while expressing their opinions on art, as the same are likely to mislead the people and to be exploited by interested parties for the purposes of self-propaganda

Music And Education

The Government of Bombay has published the revised syllabus for the "Lokshalas" in respect of all subjects except Hindustani and Domestic Science. Side by side with the various subjects of a purely academic nature practical as well as theoretical training will be imparted in a few other subjects among which drawing and music are included. Art and music should be integral parts of every system of general education. As regards the former, the recommendations of the art education reorganisation committee appointed by the Government are expected to be progressive in outlook and conducive to the efficiency of art training in schools.

Music should be introduced in all subjects and not merely in Lokshalas. It is a subject which should occupy the immediate attention of the Government curriculum based on the classical standards and on a graded scale will have to be drawn up; and centres will have to be established for the training of music teachers for the requirements of educational institutions. The curriculum should be such as to train students in senior classes to appreciate music of all the existing classical schools. Students should not leave schools with a narrow outlook and firm conviction that the stereotyped khyal gayaki which is popular in concert halls and on the radio, is the only survival of the classical north Indian music. They should have appreciation of the beauty and vitality of the high music of Alap and Dhruvapad.

Development Of Beaches

Mr. Gordhandas G. Morarji has touched a hitherto neglected aspect of civic planning by moving in the Municipal Corporation on June 19, a resolution regarding the development of beaches in Bombay. The Corporation has accepted the resolution and has, thereby, moved a step further towards its long cherished goal of beautifying the city. Apart from the consideration of providing facilities to the public, the amenities suggested by Mr. Morarji should be so designed as to impart attractive appearance to the beaches Beauty should be a leading principle in working out the details of any such development.

The development of beaches, though it should be considered in relation to the other aspects of planning should be assigned a place in the list of priorities. The Corporation has already before it schemes of replanning and development, but now it seems to be in need of help from a foreign expert. Reuter has recently flashed news from New York that Mr. Albert Mayer, an American architect, is leaving for India shortly in connection with a far-reaching scheme of replanning Bombay. According to his own statement Mr. Mayer has been invited by the Bombay Municipal authorities. The inference that can be drawn from his appointment is that either the architectural profession of Bombay is ignored by the Corporation or it has been found to be incapable of replanning the city.

From Porbandar

Appearing in these columns are three photographs of the architectural monuments of the seventeenth century in the Surtan Baug—a beauty spot—at Porbandar. These structures were built during the reign of Maharana Surtanji. There have been in India a few rulers who were also eminent poets or dramatists. Maharana Surtanji ranks among them. He was a poet and an author of a book on "Kanyashastra" in Vraj bhasha.

The poet-ruler after whom the Surtan Baug is named had, moreover, a refined architectural scene which is reflected in the relics of his reign. Porbandar is noted for the community of hereditary architects and for its architectural tradition of which the Surtan Baug relics are typical examples. The photographs have been lent by Mr. J. M. Ahivasi, the well-known artist and exponent of Indian art.

Relics of seventeenth century architecture in the Surtan Baug, Porbander.

"So you have a son in Hollywood? Does he ever visit you?"

"Oh, yes! He's been home every summer for five years."

"Really! And did he bring his wife with him?"

"He did—and five very smart girls they were, too!"

"Friend of the bridegroom?" asked the usher at the wedding.

"Certainly not!" replied the dignified matron. "I am the bride's mother."

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Farmer Jones sent the new boy to the station to pick up a chicken-coop he was expecting.

"Good gracious," shouted Jones, when the boy returned, "what do you suppose you've got there?"

"Your chicken-coop, and it nearly broke my back lifting it."

"Chicken-coop", roared the farmer "That ain't no chicken-coop That's the station waiting-room!"

The LAST PAGE

Conducted by CHRONICLER

India is in search of a capital—or, rather, two capitals! One for the Indian Union, and the other for Pakistan.

Like Sultan Mohamed Tughlaq who undertook the fatal and costly enterprise of transferring his capital from Delhi to Daulatabad in the Deccan, Mr. S. K. Patil would like to transfer the capital of the Indian Union from Delhi (or, rather, New Delhi) to Bombay.

This would be the second transfer of the Indian capital within a century as the British were first entrenched in Calcutta and then shifted with bag and baggage to Delhi, hoping thereby to inherit the glory as well as the empire of the Moghals. Indeed, it would be the third transfer because the administration was first shifted to Old Delhi and then a brand new capital was ordered on the vast barren plain that is now New Delhi. Not to mention the bi-annual transfers of capital from Delhi to Simla, and Simla to Delhi, which were necessitated by the White Sahibs and their Memsahibs demanding the cool weather of the hills in summer!

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Save Bombay From Bureaucratization!

I am no less an admirer and lover of Bombay than Mr. Patil. If possible, more! After all, Mr. Patil was brought up here, while I had to transfer my personal 'capital' a thousand miles to pitch my tent here.

I agree with Mr. Patil that there is no city to beat Bombay in the whole wide world. Its cosmopolitan population, and the consequent cultural synthesis; the vitality and the fast tempo of its life; its industrial and commercial importance; its leadership in all movements of social progress, its traditions of national struggle—all these entitle Bombay to a unique position in the country. In more than one sense, cosmopolitan Bombay is a miniature India, reproducing within its municipal limits, the whole wide range of ethnic, cultural, linguistic, economic and social variety of the entire country.

There is something about Bombay (despite its enervating climate, its periodic outbursts of communal and other kinds of riots, its terrible congestion, its "pagree"—demanding landlords, and dry water taps) that fascinates any one who once steps into its limits. Few who have come to Bombay are known to have gone back. For a century there has been mostly one-way traffic INTO Bombay—not OUT OF Bombay! The phenomenal increase in its population is by itself a tribute to the city and the many attractions it has for the emigrants from all over the country, or even all over the world.

That is exactly why I would stoutly oppose any move to shift the administrative capital of India to Bombay. Even if such a proposal is seriously considered, Bombay should thank its protagonists but politely reject the offer.

It is not merely that Bombay is over-crowded and the shifting of the capital would mean an influx of another half a million, though this problem is serious and disconcerting enough.

It is, rather, because I want our beloved Bombay to be saved from the horrid bureaucratisation which would come in the wake of the capital.

To-day Bombay is the centre of finance, capital and industry. It is also the centre of the biggest and most powerful trade union movement. It is the centre of much cultural and artistic activity; it is the filmtropolis and the home of renascent Indian drama. Apart from the Congress which has always depended upon Bombay and looked upon it as its unofficial headquarters, both the Communist and Socialist parties have their head offices here. Both the rival all-India student organisations are stationed here. The women's organisation also have their base in Bombay.

But the one thing Bombay (even though it is the provincial capital) has never been is a bureaucratic centre. Thank heavens for that. For a bureaucratic atmosphere would destroy all that Bombay has stood for all these years. Red Tape is the antithesis of all progressive social activity. No cultural or artistic or literary movement can flourish in a bureaucratic atmosphere. Bureaucratisation means fossilization. Save our Bombay from any such horrible calamity!

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What's Wrong With Delhi?

In his speech to the Rotary Club Mr. S. K. Patil betrayed astounding ignorance when, arguing that the capital need not be in the geographical centre of a country, he referred to New York as the capital of the United States of America. It is not the cosmopolitan metropolis of New York but the comparatively small-townish Washington that is the capital of the U.S.A.

And anyway, the examples of other countries are quite irrelevant because each country chooses its capital according to its own traditions and historic requirements.

On its birth after the War of Independence, the new republic of the United States had to raise a brand new capital and named it after the liberator and architect of the new nation—Washington.

The new Turkey, under Kemal, symbolised its complete break with the old Turkey of the Sultans, by shifting the capital from the historic, teeming Constantinople to Ankara in the Andalusian wastes.

But, on the other hand, the revolutionary new state of the Soviet Union maintained the ancient, traditional capital of Russia in Moscow, even to the extent of using for its Secretariat the same Kremlin of the tyrannical Czars, thus proving that not piles of bricks and stone but ideals and ideologies determine the character of a state or a nation, if the new Government wills it, there is no reason why the imperialist or feudal traditions of Delhi should cling to it.

New Delhi might be a monument of imperial rule and its buildings an architectural monstrosity (even as the ugly buildings of the Kremlin were a legacy of the Czars). And yet this vast new city, with its Viceregal Palace, its Council Chamber, its huge two-winged secretariat, and its numerous residential buildings, represents the expenditure of a fabulous amount squeezed out of the impoverished people of this country. Is it, then, to be foresaken and reduced to another desert city—the Eighth Delhi—for sentimental, pseudo-nationalist and illusory reasons, or for the sake of Mr. Patil's whim? Or is it to be returned to the PEOPLE, by being used as the headquarters of a NEW government of India, a government OF THE PEOPLE?

That the residents of different cities should desire the capital of the country to be situated, as it were, at their door-step, is understandable. But one cannot smile at the complacency of the members of the Allahabad Congress Committee who have demanded the honour for their own city on the "sangam." Delhi, they argue, should no longer be the seat of the Indian Government because "it has been the grave of empires." Clearly the argument holds no water. Except upstart cities like Washington and Sydney and Cape Town, every old and historic city has witnessed the passing of the empires. More objectionable, however, is their argument that Allahabad should be chosen because "it is the seat of Hindu culture and religious unity", suggesting by implication that Delhi should be abandoned because of its Muslim associations. All those who, partition or no partition, believe in secular democracy and the fundamental unity of the Indian people, will reject this plea.

Rather naive, again, is Mr. Patil's plea that "in Bombay one took people at their value whereas in Delhi the problem of Hindustan and Pakistan was very acute". With Bombay's tall stabbing score in communal warfare, it is hardly in a position to look down upon other cities in this respect. Taking advantage of the partition, Mr Patil futher suggests that "Delhi is strategically more vulnerable than Bombay especially if the relations between the two states worsened" This is rank pessimism. Also 'escapism', as Mr. Patil wants to conjure away the Pakistan problem by running away (800 miles) from it.

In the last quarter century, India has had many capitals. Allahabad was one because the A.I.C.C. central office was situated there. Wardha (or, before it, Sabarmati, or wherever Gandhiji lived) was another. For commerce and industry, and all progressive and radical movements, the capital was, has been and will be Bombay. For administrative purposes the capital was Delhi. So it has been for many thousand years, since much before the Muslims came to India. (Indraprastha of the Mahabharat was not more than a couple of miles from the present New Delhi). Delhi has the tradition of being the capital, also the practical housing facilities for the purpose. So, why not let it remain the capital?

In fact, there is one specific and vital reason why Delhi ALONE should remain the capital. As the cradle of a cultural and even political synthesis of Hindu and Muslim, Delhi is in a unique position which should be maintained and preserved by every one who wishes and hopes and works for an ultimate RE-UNION of the two parts in which the country has been partitioned to-day.

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Darul-Saltanat-e-Pakistan

The choice of Karachi as the seat of the Pakistan Government which is now confirmed has come as a surprise to many who expected that this honour would fall to the lot of Lahore. The leading part that the Punjab and, more particularly Lahore, has played in the Muslim League agitation for Pakistan, and the pivotal position that the capital of Punjab enjoys, certainly entitled it to be the capital of the new dominion. The Lahore Leaguers were, till recently, quite sure that the Qaide-Azam would make his permanent home in their city which, ipso facto, would become Darul-Saltanat-e-Pakistan. If I am not mistaken Lahore had already begun to be styled as such in League circles. What last minute development suddenly swung Mr. Jinnah's choice in favour of the port capital of Sind?

I think two factors were responsible for this decision. Firstly, it was considered that Lahore would have been the ideal capital, had the original, full-blown Pakistan been granted. In that case it would have been roughly in the geographical centre of the north-eastern Muslim homeland. In the "truncated, moth-eaten" Pakistan, Lahore falls almost on the border—only fifteen miles from the frontiers of Hindustan. Karachi, on the other hand, is at a safe distance from the Hindu majority areas. Secondly, Lahore lost all chances it had by staging the bloody carnival of arson and murder and loot that has been going on for three months now. It is well-known that both the communities are more or less equally responsible for this orgy of violence in Lahore. The population is too finely balanced for either of the communities to have the upper hand. Such an atmosphere could hardly be conducive to the building up of a new state or a new capital.

Disgrace To Youth

Seventy-two students of a Training College in Ahmedabad have gone on hunger-strike as a protest against the insistance of the college authorities that they stay in the hostel and inter-dine with the Harijan students.

Their action, and the sordid, reactionary, inhuman ideology it springs from, is a disgrace to the name of youth. It is enough to make every student, every citizen of Ahmedabad hang his head in shame.

The communal riots in the Punjab shattered my faith and trust in the youths and the students because on both sides a number of them formed the vaguard of violence. The seventy-two Ahmedabad students have completed the disillusionment.

That there should be a single youth below thirty in this country who still believes in the inhuman practices of caste and untouchability is shameful enough. But that there should be as many as seventy-two calling themselves students and yet refusing to dine together with their fellow-students on grounds of caste is too horrible to contemplate.

It is futile for collegians to study history and economics and philosophy and physics and chemistry and biology if such study does not broaden their minds sufficiently to free them from the stranglehold of uncivilised and reactionary beliefs.

In this connection I recall visiting the Benares Hindu University many years ago and finding, to my horror, that the hostel life was organised on the basis of castes and sub-castes. To my mind it was an abominable anachronism that educated, modern-minded young men studying the scientific theories of Darwin and Freud and Marx should be living separately because one was a Gaud Brahmin and another a Kayasth. Will some Benares student inform this department if this system still prevails in the Hindu University?

To the students of both their organisations—the Students' Congress and the Students' Federation—who are agitated about such distant things as the Stalingrad Memorial, who are always organising strikes over such relevant and irrelevant issues as the increase in fees, the bad quality of hostel food, concession in cinema tickets, etc., etc., I would like to say: All your Federations and all your Congresses are futile, all your activity and agitation are unjustified, if you cannot fight the evil within your own ranks. The presence of these seventy-two students, in Ahmedabad (and similar students anywhere else) is a disgrace to your name, a challenge to all your professions of equality and democracy.

What are you doing about it?

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A Tagore Film

'Snobosseurs' and society cynics are always talking scornfully of the story content of Indian films, lamenting that producers do not bring to the screen stories written by recognised authors of national repute. And yet many a Tagore story, many Saratchandra Chatterjee story, many a Premchand story has come to the screen and the snobosseurs have never cared to go to see it, preferring the 'intellectual' grandeur of a "Bathing Beauty" or the rational, scientific objectivity of a Bernadette!! Are they aware, for instance, that at the moment a film based on one of the most famous novels of the late Rabindranath Tagore, and directed by one of India's best directors, is running in town?

'Milan' is a sensitive, pictorially delightful and competently acted picturisation of Tagore's "Wreck. It does credit both to Bombay Talkies and to Director Nitin Bose, both of whom have turned out a really good picture after a long time. It is a picture that ought to be seen by all discriminating cine-goers.

Desh Bhagat

I am asked to remind you that today (Sunday) is the last show of the People's Theatre's Hindustani play "Desh Bhagat," which has already created quite astir (and something of a sensation) in local drama circles. The theme—the exposure of hypocritical leadership—is dynamic or, rather, explosive; and the play treads on many corns. It is hard-hitting pungent political satire. But it is good entertainment, and puts over several thought-provoking ideas. And it is brilliantly acted by Mohd. Safdar (in the principal role), Hamid Butt (who is simply great in the role of a politically-minded capitalist), Uzra (as the daughter of the real leader in exile), and Seema who is positively a scream as the soft-headed society belle flirting with politics.

The play is being staged at the Sunderbai Hall, Queen's Road, at 6-15 p.m.

LETTER FROM LAHORE

". . . . You must have read the details of the 'civil war' now raging in Lahore. Nowhere in the world can you find a parallel in barbarity and bestiality. The whole city has become a living hell . . . . . The Muslims are burning the houses of Hindus, while the Hindus set fire to the dwellings of the Muslims . . . . . Generally the Hindus are specialising in throwing bombs, while the Muslims are becoming experts in arson. But both are equally guilty of inhuman atrocities . . . . .

". . . Today in Lahore every moment one lives in fear of death. Indeed, in this atmosphere of bloodshed and violence even the living are as good as dead . . . . ."

—Translation of extracts from a letter received from a friend in Lahore.

Unbreakable Love

Recording marriages on break-proof disks is one way of getting 'I do' down on the record.

By Maynard Nichols

If you would cherish the memory of your wedding day, it can be arranged so that you will never forget a moment of it. A Newark, N.J., man has made a business of recording wedding rites. He puts the whole ceremony on unbreakable disks which will last long enough to be played on the family phonograph to celebrate the golden wedding anniversary.

The idea grew out of a hobby. When Nathan Hart, a former war worker, started looking around for a job after V-J Day, a friend suggested that he consider the possibilities of his hobby—making phonograph records of radio programmes. Why not record something he could sell—weddings, for instance?

At first the notion of recording their nuptials—with every sneeze, sob, whisper, wisecrack, and nervous stutter recaptured—didn't appeal too much to prospective brides and grooms. But Mr. Hart persuaded friends to let him try his new scheme and the idea gradually found favour.

Mr. Hart prides himself on being the invisible guest at his clients' weddings. About an hour before the service starts he arrives at the church or hotel with his two recording machines, microphones, wires and uncut disks. With the help of an assistant he conceals three or four phones among the flowers, under the pulpit and in the pews to catch guests' unguarded remarks.

Then in another room, Mr. Hart and his assistant clamp on their ear-phones, adjust the control box, and prepare to record the opening strains of the wedding march. Meanwhile Mrs. Hart introduces the ceremony with an appropriate announcement, usually something like "The First Congregational Church is the setting today for the marriage of Miss Mary Jones to Mr. John Doe" and so on.

Mr. Hart likes to think that his records have saved at least one marriage and perhaps inspired another. One couple returned from their honeymoon in what he describes as a sulky mood. A resourceful mother-in-law, noting the cooling ardor, put a recording of their ceremony on the phonograph and invited the couple to listen. This strategy worked and love bloomed again.

Another time, a girl, after listening to the recording of a friend's wedding, sighed to her escort: "What beautiful memories! Let's get married". The fellow said yes.

"Sometimes parents of the bridal couple make the arrangements, and no one, not even the Minister or the couple, knows the wedding is being recorded", Mr. Hart says. Then the consequences may be rather funny. Hart recalls the time a Minister, unaware of the microphones in his church, whispered to his assistant: "I'll have to cut the ceremony short, I'm allergic to those flowers on the altar". The entire remark was recorded for pomsterity.

Another pastor Mr. Hart remembers fondly had prepared a long talk about how well he knew the bride and groom, having seen them grow from wee babes into adults. The day chosen for the wedding was unusually warm, however, and after signalling to the organist to play the finale, he turned and whispered to the couple (and the microphone): "I would have spoken much longer, I assure you, but I simply can't stand this heat!"

At one wedding a singer was part way through a number and paused for a deep breath. The organist mistook the hiatus for his next cue, and his music drowned out the vocalist's next notes. The disk, however, did record the singer's "How "dare" he interrupt me!"

Besides weddings, Mr. Hart also records banquets. Once at a dinner for a Democratic office-seeker we'll call George Spelvin, the toastmaster eloquently listed all the reasons why candidate Spelvin should be elected. In a grand finale, he thundered: "I therefore have the honour and pleasure of introducing your friend, my friend and our next Congressman —Bob Camp"! The applause was deafening; Mr. Camp was the rival Republican candidate. (—"N. Y. Times Magazine".)

NEED OF A GLIDING MOVEMENT

(Continued from Page 24)

all districts of this vast country. All and everything is financed by the Government.

Germany as well as Russia had in their gliding movement a second line Air-Force which was cheap to maintain in peace-times. From this fact every progressive-thinking nation should learn.

France did a bit on the domain of gliding. America less. Farthest backward was England. England, on so many a technical domain so far ahead of other nations, began to pay attention to gliding only when her enemies were so far ahead that she had to pay heavily for her sin of omission to organise gliding in due time.

India Should Not Miss The Bus

The Government should start right-now an "All-India Aviation League." All gliders can be built here. England and America dispose of first-class training-gliders which can be built under royal-contracts, in India.

The uppermost task of such an organisation is to supply to new India's Air Force a continuous flow of recruits for ground and air-service. The Government should encourage and patronise all sort of private aviation and subsidize—as is done in other countries—a countrywide gliding-movement.

As one of the first—preliminary—measures, special textbooks on physics and natural sciences should be issued, in which aviation must be one of the main features. These textbooks should be distributed by the millions. They help to make people air-minded and technic-minded and that is especially what lacks in the education of the average Indian. There is no domain, where physics and natural science come closer together than in Aviation. Children will learn how it comes about that a plane flies and it will no longer be considered as an inexplicable wonder but as a plain physically explainable feature.

During the school recesses and in hours of leisure children will find an opportunity to give a hand in the glidng activities at the nearest gliding-site, where parallel to the preliminary preparations in the schools—boys and girls in their 'teens learn how to handle gliders.

School-going and gliding should be combined into one education-programme. The great majority of teachers should be trained as glider-pilots and gliding-instructors. Gliding can thus become part of a programme of mass education.

Gliding And India's Defence

Powerful Allies proved to be of no value when World War No. II broke out. Should India rely in her defence measures on allies she would commit her greatest error. Nobody knows what dangers lie ahead. India must be prepared for all contingencies. But India must do the job alone. One part of national defence is the immediate organisation of an All-India Gliding Movement. There are comparatively little expenses involved in realising such a programme which is, worked out in all details at present under the consideration of India's leaders.

The famous artist's likeness of the magnate's wife was not pleasing to the wealthy one. Remonstrating with the artist, he complained: "Why, you've got the plainest woman I've ever seen on that canvass."

"Maybe so," replied the painter, "but if you wanted me to paint a peach, why did you bring me a lemon?"

*

"Do stop that whistling—it gets on my nerves," complained Smith to the man at the next desk in his office.

"But you live near a station and must be used to the trains whistling," said the other.

"Yes," snapped Smith, "but when I hear a train whistle I know it is going away."

*

A film star spent a week-end at—a New York hotel. On leaving, he presented the manager with a huge bouquet, saying, "These are for the telephone operators.'

"What a nice compliment," said the manager.

"Compliment—don't be a fool," retorted the film star. "I thought they were dead."

*

A four-year-old boy, perched on his father's knee in a crowded bus, looked hard at the stout, gaudily dressed woman as she bustled in and edged herself into the only seat left. Then he turned to his mother.

"Mum", he said, loudly, "it's a lady."

"Hush, dear," said his mother, "we know it is."

The little boy looked puzzled.

"But, Mummy," he shrilled, "you just said to Dad, 'Whatever's this object coming in'?"

THE NUPTUAL NIGHT

(Continued from Page 2)

and going a bit poetical, wondered whether, if ever women hated the men they loved, it might not be at the time of their first final surrender. He was quite sympathetic; told him that a woman's moods were too transient to worry about; reassured him that she would be all-right next time, and probably react quite differently. For, women, bless them, were creatures of contrariness.

He was comforted for the notice, but later that evening, he found that the knowledgeable cousin did not after all know everything. With some women, apparently, moods did last. With her, at any rate, they did. All through that long drive to and from the railway station it seemed as if she was completely unaware that he was about. By no gesture or word did she ever acknowledge his existence.

They had gone to see her people off. Her father and mother, her sisters, brothers, they were all going away that night. The train was scheduled to leave some time about midnight, but they had all gone early to the station. She wanted to be with her people, till the train actually steamed off; but everybody said that that would be impossible, that she had to be back home by a seasonable hour; for, was it not her bridal night? She argued and protested, but at last gave way. But, how she did cling to that leave-taking! Now it was the mother, now the father, and then the whole lot of those brothers and sisters. She had to throw herself on everyone of them, hug them and hold them as if she would not be taken away. To look at her, one would think that her whole world was moving away, deserting her, leaving her stranded in some strange new land, leaving her to pick out a path and set up a home in that land.

* * *

He sat up with a jerk. Could that be it? The vanishing of one world. The emergence of another. The birth of the future from out of the womb of the past. And the birth-pangs of it. Behind her, an old familiar world; before her a strange, new one. Looking back, there was her childhood and its home; her girlhood and its associations; a mother to whom she could go in her troubles; a father who felt proud, because she was his child; the whole rounded routine of life spent with those whom she had always known.

And looking forward, WHAT? The past had the reassuring, quality of the known. It was part and parcel of her. The future—what would be its demands, what would be its claims on her? For the second time that day his heart filled with pity and tenderness for her, that little woman, so defenceless, so very young. Was she witholding herself from him? Or, what she withholding herself from the unknown that was the future? Afraid to let go the familiar hand of the past?

And, then, through the stillness of the night came the muffled rumble of a train running on a bridge some distance away. The train with her people in it. Her people and her past. She trembled for an instant, as if the night wind had suddenly chilled. She stood up, pausing doubtfully for a while, then moved to where he waited. And as he took her in his arms, she felt reassured.

WHAT HE DIDN'T KNOW

When a man asked for cigarettes in Belfast the shopkeeper asked: "Are you an R.C.?"

Somewhat surprised, but remembering the Battle of the Boyne, he said: 'No."

The shopkeeper said: "Then you can't have any."

In the next shop the man was again asked: "Are you an R.C.?" Again he answered, "No", and was again refused.

In the third shop he decided to forestall the embarrassing question and announced: "I am a Protestant. Can I have some cigarettes?"

His remark was greeted with astonishment and alarm. R.C. turned out to be the local abbreviation for Registered Customer!

*

A woman about to leave London for New Zealand was advised to provide herself with very warm clothing.

"Why?" she asked.

"Oh, it's awfully cold out there, don't you know!" replied the adviser. "It's the place where all the frozen mutton comes from."

*

"Ever listen to the Third Programe?"

"No; I'm much too tired when I get home to put on evening clothes."

*

She: "I'm going to speak my mind."

He: "Ah! Silence at last!"

*

"Is this telegram perfectly clear?"

"No", replied the village post-mistress; "who's Roise?"

*

"Yesterday Derek asked me to marry him and make him the happiest man in the world."

"Which have you decided to do?"

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NEED OF A GLIDING MOVEMENT

It Will Play A Vital Part In The Defence Of A Free India

By A. Raab

The author was one of the principal organisers of the gliding and civil sport aviation movement in pre-Nazi Germany He had to flee Germany after Hitler's coming to power and setfled down in Greece—until it was occupied by the Axis. For the last few years he is in India and he is anxious to popularise gliding in this country.

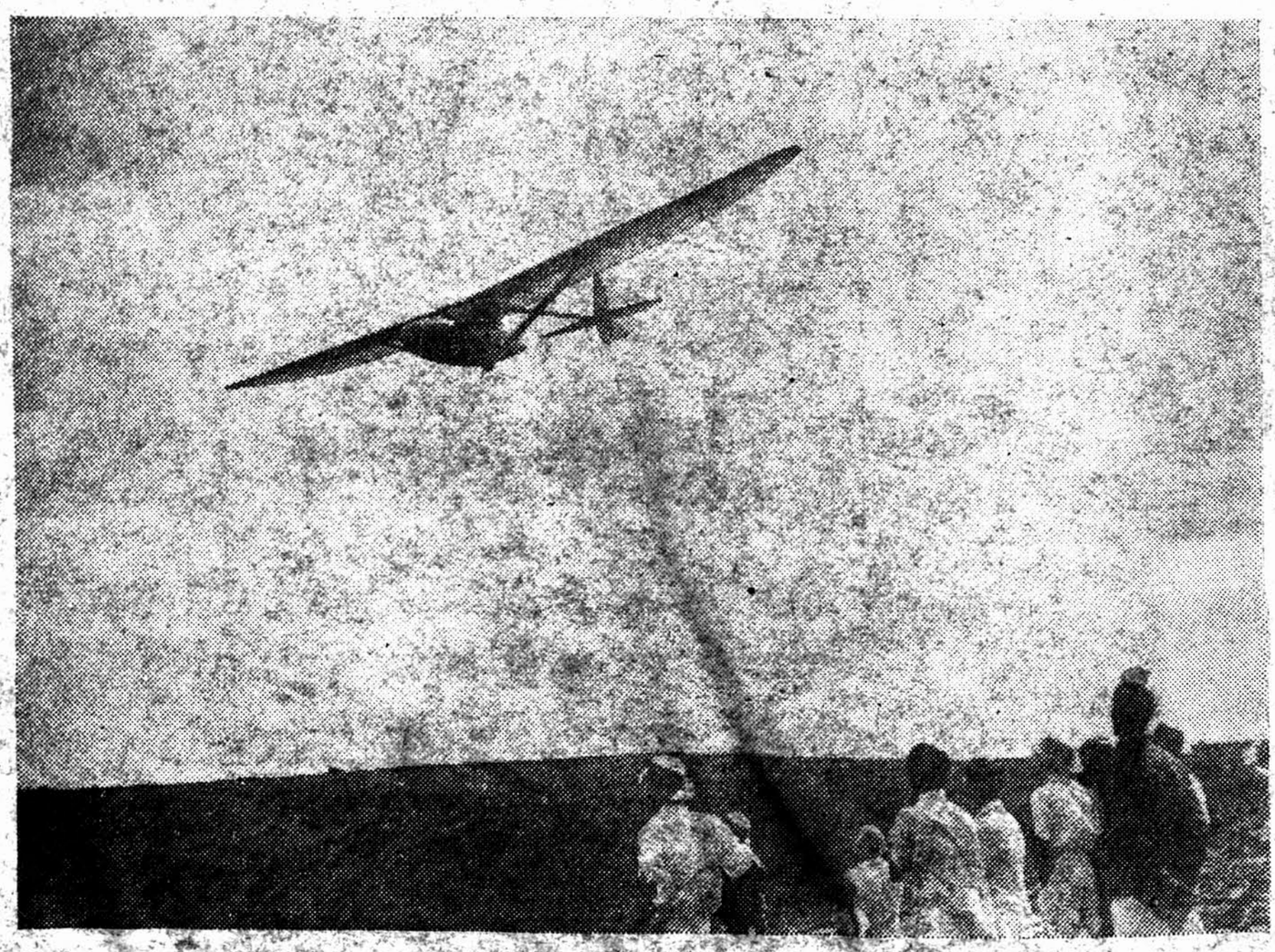
There are movements afoot to introduce gliding in India on a country wide scale. Thus it seems to be appropriate to draw the attention of India's leaders and youth to gliding, to explain the tremendous possibilities for India's general progress.

India needs a gliding-movement, a powerful and far-spread as those which Germany had upto the end of the War and which Russia has and is about to develop further.

Leonardo da Vinci may be considered the first man who conceived technically the idea how men migh be in a position to fly bird-like with outstretched wings. He made 300 years ago the design of an aeroplane which shows the typical features of those principles upon which aviation is based even in our very days. But his plane-design lacked the power plant. He had no idea as how to take his contemplated aeroplane off and how to keep it flying since at this time engines, suitable for aeroplanes, were not yet in existence. What Leonardo da Vinci sketched out on his drawing-board was in fact a glider, a motorless aeroplane.

When men started to develop flying in 1891 it was with motorless planes that these experiments began. They were executed by Otto Lilienthal. It is little known that he made about a thousand successful flights until he died in 1897, a victim of his progressive ideas, when his glider crashed Lilienthal's glider had but a weight that a man could easily carry. He used to strap his glider round his body, run with it against the wind on a hill-side until the plane became airborne and flew, down the hill-side. When landing he used his feet as "undercarriage."

As early as in 1903 several engineers in various countries who had taken up the idea to "glide" on rising air-currents began to equip gliders with benzine-driven engines and thus it must be stated here, that the present aeroplanes are the results of the experiments made in gliding. More than 40 years of uninterrupted development of aeroplanes have resulted in our modern "Mosquitos", "Spitfires", "Dakotas" and hundreds of similar types.



A glider takes off gracefully

Basic Principles

A Glider is constructed and handled in the air exactly like a motor-plane but since its speed is low, it is easy to handle. There were different groups of glider types:

(a) Primary gliders, in use to teach gliding,

(b) Secondary gliders, upon which the pupil learns to move freely in the air,

(c) Sailplanes or soaring-planes.

The take-off of a glider is to be effected in different ways. Exactly like an aeroplane, the glider becomes airborne, when it attains a speech which is quick enough, that its weight becomes lighter than the quantity of the vertical air-currents which accumulate and act from underneath its wings and the suck acting from above ts wings.

This state is attained by pulling the glider by means of an elastic cord along the ground until it becomes airborne and flies.

It gains height, as long as the air current that carries it is stronger than its gravitational force that pull it earthward. It loses height when this gravitational force is stronge than the air-current that blows against its wings.

A second launching-method is towing by a motor-car. The car is stationary and by means of pulleys and steel-cables the glider is towed into the air and when it is airborne, the towing cable drops down automatically.

A third method to bring a glider into the air is to tow it behind a motor aeroplane. In the air, the cable that connects both planes is disconnected by either of the 2 kites and the glider can now soar on upward-blowing aerial currents, which a skilled pilot knows to find. In this way cross-country flights of over 400 miles have been effected. In World War No. II the towing of gliders was developed to a technical science which decided the outcome of many a big battle, e.g. the battle of Crete and that of Arnheim.

Germany's Example

It would be shortsighted to ignore the fact that Germany developed, in the period between the two wars, gliding to such an extent that the military successes of Hitler's aviation made the whole stagger and the Allied armies and navies suffered heavy losses at the hands of better "wings" of Goering's planes.

It was mainly the glider that made Hitler's "Blitz" successes when invading foreign countries. By means of the "Towed Glider" enormous contingents of troops were landed in the enemies' rear carrying consternation and confusion right into the Allied Head-quarters. What was the reason for Germany's superiority in aviation?

When Germany was militarily defeated in 1918 she was excluded by the stipulations of the peace-treaty to maintain 'any sort' of aviation. Thus some among these 5,000 jobless German pilots picked up from the scrap-heaps of destroyed military aeroplanes some materials and built gliders. They began flying without engines (gliding) at the point where Lilienthal finished in 1897. The allied Military Control-Committee in Germany considered gliders as 'innocuous.' They called them "Toys."

Germany developed gliding into soaring. The clandestinely working military clique under the Army financed the gliding movement for years. When war broke out Germany had 500,000 glider-pilots. Germany had found out that military pilots of the highest standard were created only when all pilots had to pass a thorough training on gliders before motor-planes were entrusted into their hands.

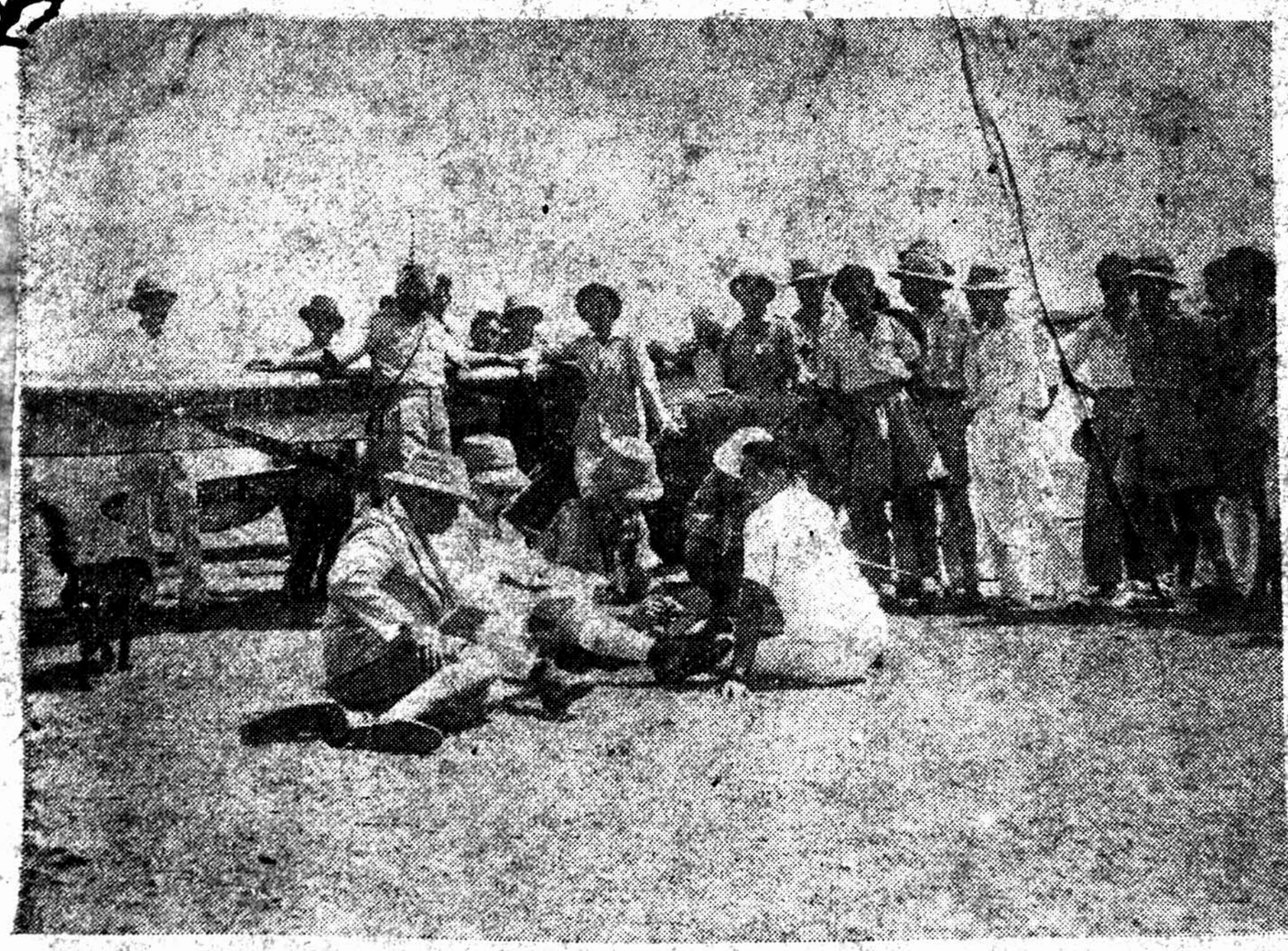
People's Movement

In Germany, gliding was a people's movement. In every district there were gliding-clubs and schools. Whosoever liked to become a pilot found an opportunity to learn it. Nobody had to pay anything. Everything was financed by Schacht's grandiose financial plans.

Russia created—after the German example—an "All People's Aviation League" (Osseaviachim).

During the first half of the war Russia had pilots in plenty but aeroplanes were lacking. When the "lease and lend-planes" came Russian pilot's proved to be a match to German pilots. Today the Russian Gliding Movement is open for everybody in

(Continued on Page 23)



A group of glider-aspirants in Poona is being briefed by Mr. F. H. Irani.

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